

JPRS 82221

12 November 1982

Latin America Report

No. 2603



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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12 November 1982

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No. 2603

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BRIEFS

OIL RESERVES--Mexico City, 21 Oct (EFE)--Mexico has 72 billion barrels of proven petroleum reserves, 90 billion barrels of probable reserves and 250 billion barrels of potential reserves, a ranking PEMEX official said today. PEMEX is a government institution. Miguel Angel Zenteno Basurto, PEMEX assistant director of exploration, added that based on this information Mexico ranks fourth in the world in petroleum reserves and as a producer of liquid hydrocarbons. He added that between 1976 and 1982 the Mexican petroleum industry made great strides as proven reserves increased 12 times, production of crude oil and liquid gas tripled, refining capacity doubled and basic petrochemical production tripled. Zenteno Basurto said that right now, 4 billion cubic feet of gas are produced per day. The major portion of this gas is obtained as a by-product of the refining process. Pointing to the fact that in 1981 average daily export was 1.1 million barrels of petroleum, Zenteno Basurto said that up until last month daily sales for the year averaged 1.4 million barrels. The official claims that up until now, more than 1,000 oil deposits have been discovered, most of them located on the coastal plain and on the continental shelf of the Gulf of Mexico. Zenteno Basurto said the PEMEX has explored 48 percent of the country's 2 million square km surface using geophysical methods and 76 percent using conventional geological methods. [Text] [PA231900 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0527 GMT 22 Oct 82]

CSO: 3248/169

CARICOM SUMMIT CONSIDERED BENEFICIAL FOR REGION

FL271618 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 22 Oct 82 p 10

[Editorial: "CARICOM Summit"]

[Text] We are glad that it has been decided that the heads of government of the English-speaking Caribbean countries will meet in Jamaica from Monday, 15 November to Thursday, 18 November, at the Americana Hotel in Ocho Rios.

This will be the first time since 1975 that the heads of government will be meeting, and for this we must give credit to Mr George Price of Belize, who has been a prime mover behind the scenes for such a meeting, and to our own government particularly the minister of foreign affairs Mr Hugh Shearer, whose visits to the eastern Caribbean in March proved crucial in persuading the Trinidad prime minister and the Guyanese president to look with favour on such a meeting.

It will be remembered that the late Dr Eric Williams was reported to have told the prime minister of Barbados that he was not happy with heads of governments meetings because they tended to make crises out of routine matters. For the very fact of their meeting meant that every item took on added importance; and so he rather favoured bilateral discussions between friendly countries in the region and decisions at bilateral level.

He had a point, but we do not believe that it is more than simply a point of academic interest. Frequent meetings of heads of government can prevent crises from developing. For example, [since] the coup in Grenada took place in 1979, there has been no elections, the free press has been ruthlessly destroyed and those who oppose Mr Bishop have been thrown into jail. If there had been frequent and regular meetings of the heads of government by now they would have had discussions with Mr Bishop, who at the time of the coup was anxious for such discussions as evidenced by his writing and sending emissaries to Trinidad only to have had them ignored by the then prime minister Dr Eric Williams.

And by now, who knows? There might have been elections, and Mr Bishop himself might have won them, and thus might have had the legitimacy of having been chosen by his people. But that is so much water under the bridge.

Let us hope that at this coming meeting questions of violations of human rights will be tackled by the prime ministers, and the question of Grenada will also be tackled in the finest atmosphere of diplomacy for the benefit of the whole region.

We again suggest that a Caribbean human rights charter should be adopted and a Caribbean human rights commission or court established to see that we in the Caribbean, who are so wont to point to the errors and misdeeds of people in other parts of the world with regards to human rights, should keep our own houses clean and have the machinery to effect this.

CSO: 3298/1127

PLP CONVENTION VIEWS EXPANDING TOURISM

FL261350 Nassau Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The creative community was invited by the minister of tourism, the Honorable Perry Christie, last night to develop products that will find ready acceptance on the market. Mr Christie, addressing the 27th Annual Convention of the Progressive Liberal Party [PLP] suggested that [word indistinct] prints, ceramic gifts, shell jewelry and clothing could easily penetrate the existing market, as is the case with Bahamian fabrics and perfume, but that meaningful efforts must be made at import substitution. [passage omitted]

Mr Christie outlined how tourism has been good to the Bahamas, to the extent that the Bahamas now leads the entire world in per capita income from tourism. He said air lifts to the Bahamas this coming winter season will be about 30 percent higher than last year [words indistinct] sales and marketing efforts to provide more air transportation.

Delegates at today's sessions of the Progressive Liberal Party's convention being held at Holiday Inn will hear more from the party's youth arm, the Young Liberals. Officers for the Young Liberals' Central Committee will be elected this afternoon. Outgoing party chairman and senator, the Honorable Edward Maynard, said last night that the Young Liberals now have the task of encouraging all young people in the Bahamas to become involved in constructive activities. Senator Maynard called on PLP's to be strong enough and bold enough to face the challenges of the decade. [passage omitted]

CSO: 3298/1127

ST JOHN CALLS FOR REGIONAL SUPPORT OF CARICAD

FL222230 Bridgetown CANA in English 2137 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 22 Oct (CANA)--Barbados Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade and Industry Bernard St John today urged regional governments to play a greater role in financially supporting the Barbados-based Caribbean Centre for Development Administration (CARICAD).

CARICAD is geared to improving administrative skills in the Caribbean public service.

Addressing the opening of a one-day meeting of the board of directors of CARICAD, Mr St John said that if the governments of the region were not committed to supporting CARICAD financially then they could not expect international lending agencies to do the same.

He said that Barbados will continue to lend its support to CARICAD.

The minister welcomed the support which CARICAD had been receiving from international lending agencies such as the United National Development Programme (UNDP), the Canadian Agency for International Development (USAID) [as received] and the Dutch government.

The one-day meeting is to look at the report of CARICAD activities in 1981-82, the work programme for 1983, budget for next year and its relationship with the UNDP, Latin American Centre for Development Administration (CLAD), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

CSO: 3298/1127

COUNTRY SECTION

BELIZE

BRIEFS

CENTRAL BANK BILL--The House of Representatives today passed a bill for the establishment of a Central Bank of Belize. Six other bills were passed including one to further regulate the banking business. [Excerpt] [FL230325 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 23 Oct 82 FL]

CSO: 3298/1133

GUERRILLA TRAINING REPORTED IN REFUGEE CAMPS

Guerrilla School at Liberia

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 3 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] A confidential report on a guerrilla school, adjacent training camps, and elements of international subversion involving the Salvadoran refugee center at Los Angeles de Liberia and the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was placed in the hands of the State Security Council which will have to urgently block out arrangements to halt this situation.

Yesterday, a source close to the presidency disclosed that a copy of the report was handed to President Luis Alberto Monge who was provided additional details about the case, giving him an insight into the refugee camp where 320 Salvadorans are now being accommodated after they fled the violence in their country.

On the basis of leaks from the case, LA REPUBLICA was able to determine that a special investigating committee, after collecting a series of disjointed bits and pieces of information, effected a check at the Liberia camp to determine the points of overlap between the "turning out" of guerrillas and the refugee center, regarding which a series of denunciations has been made recently because of problems of a touchy nature.

The refugees' farm, as it is conceived, offers ideal conditions to become an area suitable for diversified twofold agriculture and livestock breeding purposes, and the plan is to remove it completely from the incipient communist strategies which could be hatching at the door of the UNHCR itself.

On the basis of the report, at the top of the organization chart of the refugee center are Maj Guillermo Cezon Marroquin (Guatemala), Rodrigo Nestor Paredes Cetino (Guatemala), and Roberto Vitelio Gonzalez (El Salvador) who have the organizational responsibility and work for the local refugees' office of the United Nations, which finds itself pressured by a serious problem on this account.

Part of the report which links this same camp with clandestine activity notes that the above-mentioned officials were approached on various occasions by some leaders of the Pueblo Unido [United People] at the Liberia center such as

Mario Sancho and Victor Chacon with whom they reportedly discussed internal matters of various kinds.

The said officials are those responsible for appointments at the refugee center where, it is said, communist activists striving to enroll individuals in the guerrilla led by the Farabundo Marti [National Liberation] Front in El Salvador are also active. On several occasions propaganda directed by Fidel Castro and excerpts from key doctrinal passages of Marxism-Leninism have circulated in the Los Angeles de Liberia area abundantly and without restraint.

The report also has it that the Costa Rican Red Cross and Costa Rican immigration officers have been sidelined from determining appointments and maintaining adequate control in the area.

One section of the report makes it clear that many of the personnel in leadership positions striving to attract the attention of the refugees are of allegedly communist affiliation, and apparently the State Security Council will have a list of names of individuals committed to this persuasion and whose connection with movements supporting the guerrilla "has supposedly been proven."

The report explains that "those individuals who are not communist or belong to the moderate left are shunted aside from assignments of responsibility in the geographic zone of operations in which the refugee center is also involved."

The report, which on reaching the hands of the State Security Council will clarify matters relating to activities in the region of influence of the Los Angeles-Liberia refugees and which could presumably affect the office of the UNHCR itself, notes that for the "front" entrusted with the entire task there is a logistical support plan guaranteeing members the use of vehicles, lodgings, gasoline, and travel allowance so that their movements may "have the desired flexibility."

The leadership maintains a structure whose top level is filled to the extent of 100 percent with committed communists, 50 percent [sic] with sympathizers in process of indoctrination, 20 percent [sic] with passive elements who allow others "to do their thing," and still others [sic] who are "untrustworthy" and who are "openly anticommunist," individuals whom a special service of "surveillance" or spies is charged to oversee.

Many of those responsible for work connected with refugees have traveled to Nicaragua and Cuba, according to what the report will disclose. A list of their names and the dates of their trips will also be transmitted to the State Security Council and to President Alberto Monge so that they may make the necessary decisions in the case. The same activists are accused of showing Marxist films in the zone of the refugees, of spreading subversive propaganda, and of instructing refugees in the rudiments of guerrilla warfare. It is said that there is a priest who lives in Heredia and who is involved in the matter and that in a "camouflaged" zone training in the use of light arms is given.

It is also held that some of these weapons may be stored at the same refugee camp around which all this scheme is being played out.

The government has the list of those called "teachers" at the camp's school which is supposed to "harden" guerrillas in order to send them to El Salvador.

List of Problem Refugees

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 6 Oct 82 p 4

[Text] The State Security Council met yesterday and heard the case of the Salvadoran refugee camp of "Los Angeles" in Guanacaste about which there is a report describing the center as an alleged camp for the training of guerrillas.

Attending the session were the 2nd vice president of Costa Rica, Armando Arauz, coordinator of the State Security Council, and ministers Carlos Jose Gutierrez, minister of justice; Angel Edmundo Solano, minister of public security; and Alfonso Carro, minister of interior. Not attending was Fernando Volio, minister of foreign relations, because he was at the airport saying goodbye to ministers who had attended last Monday's meeting.

Official Report

The report on that refugee camp which shelters 320 Salvadorans was analyzed, and it was noted that "the situation is difficult in that place" where, apparently, the office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has lost control of things.

An analysis was also made of the conclusions of the special report on that refugee camp and the following is mentioned: "The Salvadorans were brought into the camp with the purpose of destabilizing our democracy; the same is true of the Salvadoran refugee camp of Fatima de Heredia."

Those who drew up the report on the Liberia refugee camp are asking the Security Council "to act energetically on behalf of our government given that those Costa Ricans who live there (at Los Angeles de Liberia) are running too great a risk."

It is also noted that Costa Rica is in jeopardy.

The report adds that "both the immigration officers and the Red Cross will disappear from that place."

The report also states that "this matter has become critical and for some reason the UNHCR did not wish to see us there."

Declaration

Regarding the story last Sunday in LA REPUBLICA, the State Security Council issued a declaration in which it states "it has confidence in the UNHCR and

expresses gratitude at the financing by that office of the programs it has developed in Costa Rica." The Council "recognizes the responsibility of the government of the republic in projects pursued in the country and where in the past a delegation was made of functions which it alone can carry out."

The Council "expresses its faith that the UNHCR and the government can continue to act harmoniously and that this may duly solve the problems of refugees in Costa Rica."

The spokesman for the State Security Council, Armando Arauz, told LA REPUBLICA that "the situation is grave and decisions will be taken in the next few days." He confirmed the information that our newspaper printed last Sunday.

Names

LA REPUBLICA now reproduces textually (we rigorously follow the editing) the final portion of the official report on the Los Angeles de Liberia refugee camp.

List of Problem Refugees

They are agitators who do not respect our laws, characterize themselves as obeying the staff of the office of the UNHCR; they are the ears [of the communists] and share the extremist communist ideologies.

1. Mario Antonio Palacios Rivas; 2. Sofia Solarzano Hueso; 3. Simon Portillo Alvarado.

4. Carlos Herrera Ortega; 5. Eustaquio Umana Alvarez; 6. Luis R. Jimenez Monterroza; 7. Carlos Siguenza Hernandez; 8. Sabas Claros Argueta; 9. Mario Renata Claros Argueta; 10. Julio Armando Rivas Vasquez; 11. Matias Arriaza Arriaza.

12. Aleman Arenivar Mercedes; 13. Ricardo Arteaga Melgar.

The following are indoctrinators, known communists, who visit Nicaragua, have been seen at the Pueblo Unido political club at Liberia, are ringleaders and occupy key positions.

14. Lorenzo E. Argueta Lopez, orator, agitator, communist, who destabilizes order in the refugee camp, was brought in by the UNHCR, often visits San Jose.

15. Jose Cruz Blanco Hernandez, orator, indoctrinator, has frequent contacts with Father Higinio.

16. Daniel Garcia Bellozo, known communist, can be found daily at the Pueblo Unido club where he arranges meetings with comrades of that club.

17. Maria del R. Alvarado Moreno, ringleader, a communist girl involved in the seizure of the Red Cross's kitchen.

18. Sergio Calvio Quesada, who entered Costa Rica on 3 July 1981, returned to El Salvador on 19 October 1981, came back to Costa Rica once more on 20 October 1981, has a bank account at the National Bank of Costa Rica in Liberia with a considerable amount in it; is identified as a communist.
19. Santos Orellana Pereira, indoctrinator, agitator, informant, is suspected of controlling the Red Cross staff members when they leave and enter the camp as well as the immigration officer.
20. Ricardo Alvarado Moreno, communist leader, agitator, and indoctrinator.
21. Jose Efrain Doradea Recinos, works in the infirmary, is considered an agitator and indoctrinator.
22. Hector Orlando Aguirre Diaz, in charge of the dairy, holds a visa to Mexico, communist ringleader, sponsored by the UNHCR.
23. Jose A. Abrego Rico, in charge of the store, was sponsored by the UNHCR and shares the same ideologies.
24. Manuel Menjivar Olivares, sponsored by the UNHCR so that he might teach cooking, is now an indoctrinator and adviser to children.
25. Victor Cornejo Mejia, in charge of students at Liberia, arranges meetings with communist leaders, is suspected of controlling the frequency of Red Cross visits, indoctrinator, often travels to San Jose.
26. Mario Ovidio Guerra Corieto, physician, first ringleader of the camp, indoctrinator, frequently travels to Nicaragua, mistreats Costa Rican sick people brought to him from the neighboring district; communist communal leader.
27. Blanca Villalobos Sarabia, in charge of the nursery, holds a provisional residence permit, dominates and indoctrinates children and illiterate adults, is a ringleader, does not respect our laws, much less members of the Red Cross or her husband.
28. Roman Atilio Cruz Melgar, teacher, has filed for a residence permit, indoctrinates students with communist militarism, does not respect our laws, much less members of the Red Cross.
29. Luis Alonso Pinel Gonzalez, teacher, left for Nicaragua on two occasions, indoctrinator.
30. Saul Ernesto Urbina Diaz, a student but acts as an indoctrinating teacher of communism.
31. Audelia Tejada Gutierrez is a student but acts as a distaff teacher indoctrinating communism.
32. Jose Luis Guzman Amaya, does not respect our laws, deceived the immigration officer in the refugee camp.

33. Jose Antonio Rodas, teaches classes in school, is an indoctrinator, He was not in the refugee camp because he was attending a meeting in San Jose.

34. Francisco Tabora Pinto, shows subversive films, has a radio and television workshop on the other side of the refugee camp.

2662

CSO: 3248/110

FAIT REPORTS ON RESULTS OF TRIP TO EUROPE

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 14 Sep 82 p 4A

[Text] In the opinion of the first vice president of Costa Rica, Engineer Alberto Fait, some of the achievements of his trip to Europe are the establishment of a tractor assembly plant, the possible sale of surplus coffee to European countries and other technical and financial agreements.

Fait returned to the country on Sunday after spending 11 days in Romania, Austria, Germany, France and England, accompanied by the president of the Development Corporation Incorporated [CODESA], Engineer Juan Bonilla Ayub and the vice minister of foreign affairs, Ekhart Peters.

Fait reported that the main purpose of the trip was to obtain new markets for Costan Rican products, especially coffee, which this year produced the largest crop ever. It is estimated that there will be a surplus of approximately 700,000 sacks which cannot be sent to markets which are subject to international quotas.

In Romania, a \$30 million trade agreement was negotiated which includes the purchase by that country of aluminum foil, equipment, medicine, paper and raw material for fertilizer.

He added that a \$600,000 account was settled by increasing the time limit for payment, and it was agreed that part of the debt would be cancelled by coffee exports. The Romanians are also willing to accept sugar, cotton and other types of agricultural products.

Assistance

In the technical area, Romanian cooperation was obtained in building a sunflower oil factory, a pharmaceutical plant with combined capital and a tractor assembly plant which would meet the demand in the Central American market. The plant would turn out 500 tractors annually.

In Austria, steps were taken to obtain \$3 million in working capital for CODESA and \$300,000 in supplies. Austrian authorities promised to study the request and also agreed to send a commission to Costa Rica to study the possibility of installing small electrical plants.

A visit was made to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization [ONUDI] where assistance was offered for industrial projects.

In France, the delegation was received by the head of cabinet ministers who signed an agreement to provide Costa Rica with \$55 million to be utilized for a telecommunications program and to improve Costa Rica's balance of payments.

A discussion was held with the French finance minister regarding the possibility of accepting products from Costa Rica and neighboring countries into the European Common Market. Fait plans to reach an agreement with the other Isthmus countries in order to enter that dynamic market.

In Germany

An assistance plan was worked out with the Friedrich Ebert Foundation in Germany through CODESA to penetrate the European market, especially to stimulate the interest of German businessmen in investing in Costa Rica.

A meeting was held with a group of people in England who are interested in the construction of an interoceanic railroad. They will conduct a feasibility study. It was explained to them that Costa Rica does not want credit, only the participation of foreign capital and that they operate the business and then turn it over to the Costan Rican Government.

Fait added that in France there was evidence of an interest on the part of some companies in the hydrocarbon law which will allow foreign countries to participate as equal partners with Costa Rica in exploring the possible existence of oil.

9787

CSO: 3248/36

BRIEFS

DROUGHT DAMAGE TO PASTURES--San Jose--Vice minister of agriculture and livestock [MAG], Engineer Alvaro Cordero, announced yesterday that the country will be facing a serious scarcity of pastureland to feed livestock because of the continuing drought in the Guanacaste Province. He said that the scarcity will be even greater during the summer months, between December and April. Therefore, experts from that office are working on finding solutions to the problem in order to take advantage of the last 2 rainy months possibly remaining this year to plant certain crops. He explained that the grazing level of the animals is so high at the present time, that even if there is additional rainfall, the recovery of the pasturelands will be very poor. Therefore during the next 2 months, MAG will be attempting to find feed, increase the planting of sorghum for fodder and introduce various types of rapidly growing pastureland. The most recent survey of bovine cattle taken in the Chorotega region showed 792,096 head; 472,075 cows and 320,021 bulls. There are 1.3 million hectares of pastureland, farmland, forests, etc. The vice minister also announced that in order to ease the livestock feed situation, it will be necessary to begin to export some cattle, otherwise face the risk of cattle dying of hunger or losing a great deal of weight in direct detriment of cattlemen. He affirmed that 25 years is too long to wait for the completion of the Tempisque irrigation project. He estimated that the project needs to be completely ready within 5 years since the droughts occur in Guanacaste in 5-year cycles. So far, losses due to drought for rice, corn and other crops, have reached approximately \$500 million. Meanwhile, it has begun to rain in some areas of Guanacaste, while the drought continues in others. In still other regions, a day of rain is followed by 2 or 3 days of drought. [Text] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 15 Sep 82 p 7A] 9787

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY REGISTERED--San Jose--A group of citizens headed by former representative Ronaldo Rodriguez Varela and by Vernor Lines initiated procedures with the supreme court of elections to register the Republican National Party at the national level. The new party will use its traditional tricolor emblem of red, blue and yellow. The National Republican Party is already registered at the canton or district level, and now it will also be registered at the national level in order to be able to take part in the 1986 presidential elections. Leaders of the

political group indicated to LA REPUBLICA that the spirit of the old National Republican Party which brought men like Ricardo Jimenez, Dr Calderon Guardia and others to the presidency of the country, although having a political nucleus comprised of the ranks of traditional Calderonism, is open to all citizens, since it is the only alternative as a party free of compromise and bearing no responsibility for the present situation in Costa Rica, in an economic sense as well as politically and socially. [Text] [San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 Sep 82 p 4] 9787

PUBLIC DEBT--San Jose--The total public debt, both domestic and foreign, of the national public treasury has climbed to 29.331 billion colons according to its financial statement of 30 June 1982. Domestic debts such as drafts which have fallen due, treasury notes (short-term bills held with the Central Bank) and bond debts, for example, total 16,247,900,000 colons. This category should include the 1,721,200,000 colons that the government owes to the Costa Rican Social Security Fund in principal and interest, this last item accounting for more than 63.4 million. With respect to the foreign debt, debts with foreign commercial banks, credit institutions for development and friendly governments, as well as interest on bonds held abroad and certificates of deposit in dollars (in reserve) total 13,083,100,000 colons. According to the official statement of the national treasury, 1,417,200,000 is available in bank funds and cash to meet the debts. There is an additional 7,167,400,000 in securities, loans, unpaid bills, investments and national property. The fundamental public treasury bill, or in other words, the state patrimony, has reached 21,082,900,000 colons. [Text] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 13 Sep 82 p 8A] 9787

CSO: 3248/36

COMMENTARY FORESEES U.S. PRESSURE ON SPAIN'S SOCIALISTS

PA311318 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Oct 82

['World Events' commentary]

[Text] The convincing victory achieved by the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE] in the recent elections in Spain simply confirmed all of the pre-election predictions that the PSOE would be charged with governing the country for the next 4 years.

It is significant that Spain will now have a socialist government for the first time in its history. The fact that the country's forces have been polarized into two large groups is a source of much attention. The traditional right is now the second most important political organization.

The Democratic Center Union [UCD] party, which was the majority party until now, has become, in practical terms, an organization of little importance, with only 10 representatives in the new parliament. Likewise, the communists lost many of their parliamentary seats; they will have only 5, as opposed to their earlier 23.

The people's participation in this election is also of note. Almost 80 percent of the qualified voters went to the polls. As soon as he found out about the victory scored by the political organization that he leads, Felipe Gonzalez expressed his readiness to assume the responsibilities that the Spanish people have given him, while reiterating his intention to struggle for Spain's legitimate interests and for the consolidation of peace, detente, and the people's rights to liberation.

Alfonso Guerra, PSOE assistant secretary general, said that one of the first things that the government will do is to freeze the negotiations on Spain's incorporation into the NATO military bloc. The socialist leader said that Spain's entry into NATO will depend upon the results of a national referendum that will be convoked in the near future.

Although Spain recently joined NATO officially, there are still some issues pending prior to the completion of the process by which it assumes membership.

In the area of economics, Guerra said that the initial actions to be taken by the Spanish Socialists' government will be to alleviate unemployment, noting that, just as they promised in their campaign platform, the new government will give priority attention to the creation of 800,000 new jobs in the next 4 years.

It will not be easy to fulfill this promise, however, because the grave economic crisis that is affecting the capitalist world is growing increasingly severe. In taking charge of the government, Felipe Gonzalez will have to face the chaotic situation that he has inherited from his predecessors, along with the obstacles that the rightist opposition will try to create.

It is also likely that the United States will apply both economic and political pressure on Spain, to ensure that a bilateral agreement that allows the Pentagon the use of four military bases on Spanish territory remains unchanged. This agreement specifies that the Washington government can use the air bases at Torrejon, Zaragoza and Moron and the Spanish naval installation at Rota, where the United States now has 11,000 troops. In exchange, the U.S. imperialists give Spain annually credits of about \$400 million, for use in purchasing military material.

These are the conditions that will prevail when the PSOE assumes power in December. The PSOE has promised to introduce important changes in Spain's foreign policy, but many of these changes will inevitably clash with the interests of the United States and the other big capitalist powers.

CSO: 3248/143

CUBA CHARGES U.S. HURTING NEW WORLD INFORMATION ORDER

FL261645 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] At the United Nations Cuba has denounced the fateful consequences which the so-called doctrine of free flow of news, as expressed by economic liberalism and the capitalist business market, holds for mankind.

Speaking at one of the meetings of the special UN committee studying this problem, Cuban delegate Enrique Gonzalez Manet said the United States opposes the right to social participation in the news sector, rejecting one of the basic concepts of the new world information order.

The supporters of free flow, he said, are the same ones who tried to hide their complicity through manipulation of the news and events related to the genocide of the Palestinian people in Lebanon.

The Cuban delegate added that the United States damaged the principles of international rights when it approved, at the highest executive level, the establishment of a subversive radio station dedicated to psychological warfare and the destabilization of Cuba.

He charged that among the main objectives of that White House project is the launching of a hysterical anticommunist campaign against Central America and the Caribbean as part of its overall program of activities against the socialist camp and national liberation movements.

CSO: 3248/143

HAVANA ON 'BLANK VOTE' AGAINST URUGUAYAN REGIME

PA310442 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Oct 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Only a month away from the internal party elections allowed by the tyranny in Uruguay, the Uruguayan people are preparing to inflict a new defeat on the regime's continuist and antidemocratic ambitions.

These elections are part of the maneuver prepared by the tyranny--which now is being headed by Gen Gregorio Alvarez--in an effort to give the dictatorial regime a legal facade without changing the power structure at all.

The maneuver began with a big defeat for the military when, in the November 1980 plebiscite, the majority voted against an official proposal. It was then that, in an effort to prevent total defeat, the regime rearranged its alleged plan for an opening.

But the tyranny's plans are not going smoothly. The people of Artigas' homeland do not believe in a so-called democratic opening while the prisons are still full of political prisoners, the national economy continues in bankruptcy as a result of the application of U.S.-made economic models and leftist parties and organizations remain illegal.

While the tyranny was banning these organizations in an effort to prevent their activists from voting in the 28 November elections and was inventing a position of balance between a promised opening and the censorship in effect, leftist and progressive parties were coordinating their activities to give an overwhelming popular answer to the antidemocratic maneuvers. From the cell where the tyranny has kept him for several years, Gen Liber Seregni (Ret), leader of the Broad Front, promoted the blank-vote slogan for the 28 November elections.

This decision, which has been backed by other Broad Front leaders who are either in the underground or in jail in Uruguay, has also been approved by Broad Front executive board abroad.

Only some political parties are allowed to exist. The regime's goal of limiting their chance to vote in the forthcoming elections was therefore

defeated. The Broad Front followers and the people in general now have the opportunity to vote unequivocally against their oppressors.

The blank-vote slogan will again allow the Uruguayan people to say no, as they did in the 1980 plebiscite, to the somber and antidemocratic projects of the tyranny. A blank vote represents the Uruguayan people's rejection of the dictatorship imposed in that country. It will be a no to economic hardship, hunger salaries, unemployment, disaster in industry and agriculture, repression, jailings for political reasons and to other abuses committed by the nine-year-old regime of the dictatorship.

The blank vote will also represent a rejection of the ultrareactionary military men and their collaborators who impose on Uruguay economic and political models that only serve and enrich the U.S. imperialists and the local oligarchy.

The tyranny's repressive measures against the promoters of the blank vote in the 28 November elections demonstrates how much this attitude worries the regime. Whatever the fascist military men do, on this occasion they will not keep the Uruguayan people from taking another step toward winning the true democracy for which they have been working hard for years.

CSO: 3248/143

SALVADORAN REJECTION OF FMLN-FDR PLAN NOTED

PA021926 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The FMLN general staff has reported that during the first 17 days of October its forces inflicted 417 casualties on the Salvadoran army, captured 118 prisoners of war and recovered 182 rifles and 41,000 rounds of ammunition.

Mario Aguinada, member of the FMLN-Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] political-diplomatic committee, noted in the Costa Rican capital that the successful guerrilla actions of the past weeks have speeded the decline of the Salvadoran army, which has gradually become the logistical supplier of the rebels.

He pointed out that despite the revolutionary victories, the FMLN and FDR insist on a dialogue as a means to find a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

In San Salvador, the regime headed by Alvaro Magana officially turned down the proposal for negotiations made by the FMLN. The FMLN-FDR peace initiative had already been rejected by the United States and the Salvadoran extreme rightist sectors.

Meanwhile, Fred Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense for political affairs, met with ranking military officers of El Salvador and Honduras to coordinate joint action against the Salvadoran guerrillas in Chalatenango and Morazan departments.

CSO: 3248/142

HAVANA SEES 'GOOD FAITH' IN FMLN-FDR PROPOSAL

PA021738 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 28 Oct 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR] and the FMLN of El Salvador have just given new proof of their good faith in regard to a peaceful solution to the conflict in Central America. At a time when they are engaged in a large offensive, during which they have dealt crushing blows to the Salvadoran armed forces, the Salvadoran revolutionary organizations have presented a new proposal for a dialogue aimed at a political solution to the conflict. This new peace proposal, which was delivered to the Salvadoran executive branch, constituent assembly and armed forces last week, was explained in detail by Salvadoran leaders Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez on behalf of the FDR and the FMLN.

During a news conference in Mexico City, both revolutionary leaders stressed that the proposal for a dialogue with the government is practical and rational and is not intended to humiliate or force any party to surrender. They also stressed that the proposal is being made at a time when the military situation is very favorable to the guerrilla forces, which in the last 14 months of war have seized 960 weapons, captured 275 prisoners and disarmed more than a battalion of the army, which is experiencing mass desertions.

He explained that numerous proposals to achieve trade in El Salvador have been received recently and added that the new proposal for dialogue lists the sources from which they have come. He then mentioned the United Nations, nonaligned countries movement, Pope John Paul II, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campsin and the Episcopal conference of El Salvador in this regard.

Ungo said that the international context is now different from what it was 3 months or 1 month ago. He said this also applies to the United States because proposals that do not close the door to dialogue have been made inside and outside the Washington government.

The document containing the new proposal for negotiations notes that U.S. political and military intervention is one of the fundamental causes of the

prolongation of the Salvadoran conflict and adds that this is preventing the Salvadoran people from freely determining their social and political future.

The document stresses that the present U.S. administration has increased its meddling in Central America's affairs and that the United States is thus seriously threatening peace in the region and throughout the world.

The document issued by the Salvadoran revolutionaries then stresses: there is a historical record of our willingness to hold talks or negotiations and, despite the systematic rejections we have received, we remain ready to engage in a direct dialogue because we know that vast national political, labor, religious and military sectors are in favor of holding talks to search for peace.

The communique stresses that in order to attain maximum efficiency in the efforts to search for means to solve the conflict, it is necessary that the dialogue be held among the parties that are directly involved. It adds: we believe, however, that it is also necessary that other national political, religious and labor sectors participate so they may contribute their valuable assistance.

The revolutionary forces, which hold the initiative in the military field, are once again taking the initiative in the search for a peaceful path to achieve the just and unrenounceable aspirations of the heroic Salvadoran people.

CSO: 3248/142

HAVANA REPORTS FMLN PEACE PROPOSAL IN MEXICO

PA022021 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador have issued a joint declaration in Mexico City. In this joint declaration they state it is evident that U.S. political and military intervention in their country is the main cause of the prolongation of the Salvadoran conflict and prevents the people from freely determining their social and political future.

The declaration notes that the current behavior of the U.S. Government is a threat to peace in Central America and the rest of the world.

Before their joint declaration, the FMLN and the FDR had issued a document setting forth their new dialogue proposal aimed at solving the Salvadoran conflict. This document, which was delivered last week to the Salvadoran executive branch, constituent assembly and armed forces, calls for a dialogue without prior conditions to achieve peace and social justice in that country and contribute to detente in Central America.

The proposal calls for the appointment of plenipotentiary delegates and the formation of a good will group that would organize and facilitate the talks.

The proposal also calls for the participation in the dialogue of other national sectors, such as private business, church and university groups, among others.

One of the points of the FMLN-FDR proposal calls for the presence of trustworthy national or foreign witnesses as a show of mutual good will and seriousness.

CSO: 3248/142

U.S. SAID TO BE USING PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Roberto Alvarez Quinones: "The Yankee Cult of Lies, Psychological Warfare and Primitivism"]

[Text] It becomes more evident every day that in matters of psychological warfare, disinformation, distortion of reality, attempts to manipulate public opinion and the bald propagation of invented news and all kinds of lies, the Reagan administration has gone further than any other in a long time.

The techniques of "make believe" and psychological warfare, which for decades have been the backbone of Washington propaganda and are an integral part of United States official policy, have been given priority by the present administration to such an extent that they are at this time a key aspect of American foreign policy.

Those who make up the fascist nucleus which has the reins of the Yankee administration in hand repeat the same lies again and again--to the point where sometimes they even believe them themselves--in an effort to make them seem like the "truth" and to raise doubts among people who are already convinced otherwise, just as the architect and Nazi propaganda, Joseph Goebbels, recommended.

Thus, for example, the White House or the State Department repeat and repeat, as if it were the most natural thing in the world, that the Soviet Union is a "nuclear threat," or that the revolutionary surge in Central America is due to "Cuban and Soviet expansionism" or "interference" in Nicaragua, etc.

Although the concept of psychological warfare originated in the Hitler era in Germany, the fact is that the Yankee imperialists improved it and even incorporated it officially into the overall military strategy of the United States almost 30 years ago.

In 1953, in a document of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington stated clearly: "Psychological warfare consists in the planned use of propaganda and its related activities to influence the awareness, feelings, attitudes and group behavior of the people in enemy and other foreign countries, in order that they may contribute to the achievement of the objectives of national policy or of military objectives."

In Cuba's case, for example, that "planned" Yankee imperialist propaganda became evident when, in the early days of the revolutionary victory, certain newspapers, pirate radio transmitters of the CIA and even members of the U.S. Government themselves launched, without any scruples at all, that campaign to the effect that the revolution would "take away parents' rights" over their children. And so thousands of children were taken from their socialist fatherland and sent, without their parents, to the United States. Hundreds, and even thousands, of other examples could be cited in the psychological war the Yankees have kept up against the Cuban Revolution for over a quarter century.

Of course, one of the basic purposes of psychological warfare--which is founded on mass propaganda, the incessant repetition of lies, half-truths and the inventions of "reliable sources"--is to try to prevent reflection and analysis by the people concerning the actual situation and the processes of social and revolutionary change that are taking place in the world.

The experts in the USICA, the CIA, the Pentagon, the White House, the State Department and other strategists of Yankee propaganda start with the criterion that under the fabulous barrage of false or manipulated information that the government and other agencies of the "make believe" machine fire at the people, the citizens have neither the material possibility nor the time to prove the truth of such fairy-tales, and thus they become true captives of negative and false ideas and concepts deliberately concocted by the government or its specialists in psychological warfare.

In addition, besides trying to "make people believe" the lies we have already cited, an attempt is also being made, with psychological warfare, to make people see that all social needs and problems can be resolved by the scientific and technical revolution, without any need for ideologies or revolutions, since everything depends on the "initiative," talent and luck of each individual. They are trying to "make believe" that the evils of the capitalist world are due to imperfect human nature, to the baser instincts of mankind, to the population explosion, environmental contamination, the obstinacy of the unions which demand salary increases and to other factors which are all alien to the capitalist manner of production, and that we must renounce once and for all the class struggle and concentrate on the solution of such global misfortunes.

Therefore, besides "sowing" negative emotions and feelings in the consciences of millions of persons against social progress, the Yankee psychological war promotes the primitive simplification of the complex social phenomena of our times; the concepts of good and evil are reduced to a black and white formula, without any half-tones possible. Everything good, of course, is related to capitalism, and everything bad to socialism.

This simplistic or primitive view has become more vulgar and accentuated than ever under the present administration. For Reagan, Weinberger and others, a government is now good or bad according to its attitude toward the USSR. John Sears, former director of Ronald Reagan's election campaign, made an extremely revealing statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES not long ago: "There is a generation gap between what Reagan thinks he knows about the world and the world as it is. His is a sort of 1952 world. He sees the world in terms of black and white." Mr Reagan forgets one simple detail: This is 1982!

STROESSNER, POLITICS IN PARAGUAY CRITICIZED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Sep 82 p 7

[Article: "How Long Can Stroessner Last?" by Jaquin Rivery]

[Text] Little by little the democratic forces in Paraguay are making themselves heard and are becoming protagonists in political events of indubitable national importance, on the very eve of dictator Alfredo Stroessner's announcement that he will be a "candidate" for a sixth consecutive term as the nation's president. Because the everlasting Stroessner has just "accepted" the candidacy of the Colorado (official) Party for the February, 1983 elections.

This time circumstances have changed somewhat in Paraguay. Stroessner's candidacy for a new period of dictatorship has certain characteristics.

Stroessner is already old and weak. Actually, he had brought up the problem of his replacement by one of his closest followers, but the dispute over power makes any election extremely difficult, and so Washington and the dictator himself prefer to avoid a dangerous division in the regime--at least temporarily--with Stroessner's candidacy.

That division--which exists in fact because each member of the tyrannical team seeks power as a means to his own enrichment--is particularly dangerous at a time when the democratic forces of the country are becoming a force to be reckoned with.

Since the beginning of 1979, when the National Agreement was created by a group of opposition parties (Authentic Liberal Radical, February Revolutionary, Christian Democrat and Colorado Popular Movement), there has been political activity in Paraguay such as has not been seen since Stroessner took over the government in a coup d'etat in 1954.

The National Agreement is not a complete grouping of parties, since it excludes communists and other democratic organizations which must necessarily participate in the struggle against the dictatorship, but it has been, without a doubt, a new opposition force of some weight in the country, which can play a very important role in spite of its limitations. In addition, it can expand and increase its potential.

The regime itself fears the attraction the National Agreement might have for the people, and an example of this was the events of 11 September, when a group of political leaders from the four parties involved in it tried to reenter the country and were immediately expelled by the Paraguayan police. They were not even allowed to disembark from the Argentine Airlines plane that brought them to Asuncion.

The case of the kidnapping of Antonio Maidana and Emilio Roa and the secrecy with which the Paraguayan Government surrounds their whereabouts prove that repression in the country continues to be intense, with the state of siege still in effect, more than a million in exile, growing unemployment and serious problems with the country's economy, aggravated by the huge amount of smuggling that goes on, encouraged by Stroessner himself.

Any current opposed to the regime has fertile ground in a country where the transnationals and the semifeudal native oligarchy do not permit their workers much freedom, deprived as they are, in good measure, of their classic mechanisms of defense, although they are constantly struggling for their rights.

Only a few days ago it was charged that Coca-Cola, an American transnational firm, had ordered the mass dismissal of the firm's union leaders. Evidently it is a question of changing the independent character of the union as part of a generalized repression of the organized and independent workers movement in those sectors which do not adhere to the rules or the official line of the Paraguayan Confederation of Workers.

Occasionally peasants are murdered or thrown off their lands to make room for big estates or for Brazilian settlers, and they are silenced forever by an almost totally controlled press whose columns are devoted to trivia and to subjects which have nothing to do with national interests.

These Paraguayan realities, along with the loss of fear of the repressive forces by increasingly broader groups and the fact that the living conditions of most of the people cannot get any worse, are a fertile ground for giving impetus to a struggle which is becoming ever broader and more popular and may lead to the goal of overthrowing the dictatorship.

8735

CSO: 3248/102

HAVANA PRAISES FELAP'S STANCE, PERFORMANCE

PA190411 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 18 Oct 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] Thousands of newspapers, magazines, radios and television stations in Latin America daily dump infamous campaigns of lies and distortions about nations and peoples of our America and other parts of the world on millions of Latin Americans. These media, which are controlled by the U.S. transnationals, present a nice image of imperialism far removed from reality to Latin American readers, listeners and television viewers.

However, there are other media and newsmen's organizations in Latin America that tenaciously fight on behalf of the people's interests, truth and their right to be free and independent. One of these organizations is the Latin American Journalists Federation, FELAP, which was founded a little over six years ago in Mexico City.

Baldomero Alvarez Rios, the organization's current secretary general, accurately describes it as follows: FELAP is an anti-imperialist, anticolonialist, antifascist, popular and democratic organization that recognizes the continental nature of the people's struggle against oppression and for national liberation.

The imperialists and their ideologues speak of a freedom of the press in which they alone have a chance to express their ideas and to divulge tendentious and diversionist information that goes against the people's interests. For FELAP, freedom of the press is the people's right to be truthfully informed and to express their views with no restrictions other than those imposed by the people's interests.

The fact that it hopes for a press that reports the truth to the peoples without distortion, concealment or slander has led FELAP to identify with the aspirations for a new international informational order advocated by UNESCO.

Several newsmen's organizations from all over Latin America have joined FELAP. At its second congress held in Caracas in 1979, FELAP approved a code of ethics stating that newsmen must be active in the transformation of society

in order to improve democracy. According to that code of ethics, the newsman is obliged to help states coexist peacefully. He must also contribute to world disarmament, to the elimination of weapons for mass extermination, to understanding and collaboration among all peoples and to the strengthening of peace and the right of self-determination. In Latin America's case, newsmen must contribute to the economic, political and cultural independence of our peoples and to the establishment of a new international economic order.

CSO: 3248/132

COMMENTATOR SURVEYS KAMPUCHEAN DEVELOPMENTS

PA211230 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Oct 82

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] On 30 September, the UN General Assembly was the scene of a most unpleasant event: the reappearance of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, formed in June 1982 by three rightwing groups opposed to the government of Heng Samrin, chairman of the KPRC and the true representative of the Kampuchean people's interests.

The establishment of this reactionary alliance by Khieu Samphan, representing the genocidal Pol Pot, and Son Sen, all of them Sihanouk's men, is no more than a vulgar maneuver promoted by the governments of the United States and the PRC. The idea is to keep the seat that the Pol Pot criminal regime has acquired at the United Nations. Another reason for this alliance is to obtain more economic and military aid from the United States, Japan and the PRC, whose governments favor the tripartite coalition over the legitimate government of Phnom Penh.

Still, Sihanouk has the audacity to talk at the United Nations on behalf of a ghost government whose leaders murdered more than 3 million people in Kampuchea. This treasonous path, taken years ago by Sihanouk, opened the door for the Chinese expansionists to subdue the Kampuchean people. It is not surprising that Sihanouk now forgets the atrocities committed by U.S. imperialism and the U.S. Air Force in devastating air raids against peaceful communities.

Sihanouk, who presides over a government without territory or people, cynically demands the intervention of imperialism and of the Chinese in the internal affairs of his own country.

In the meantime, Pol Pot's reactionary gangs are interfering with Kampuchea's peace efforts and are carrying out armed attacks from Thailand. These genocidal attacks do not occur without a response from the Kampuchean people, who are fighting so that the nightmare of the Pol Pot regime never happens again. The blows inflicted against the bandits attacking the Kampuchean people from Thailand have been devastating.

But the people of Kampuchea are not merely fighting aggression, they are working hard to raise better crops. They are going through difficult times, but the state of hunger that the Pol Pot regime left is no longer a threat to the Kampuchean people. Medical and hospital services have been restored, and so has education. Factories are operating and the people's government has been established throughout the country by the people's vote. To summarize, the people of Kampuchea have made great progress in 3 and 1/2 years of revolutionary government.

The people of Kampuchea, like people from other countries of the world, are basically demanding the right to live in peace so they can work and progress.

Last July the governments of Vietnam and Kampuchea agreed that some of the Vietnamese troops which had been requested to support the Kampuchean people, will be withdrawn.

To keep the genocidal Pol Pot regime represented at the United Nations is illegal and against the UN Charter. The United Nations should expell Pol Pot's representatives, who only represent a government that exists because of vulgar U.S. and PRC maneuvers.

For the time being, the Kampuchean people, with the support of the Laotian and Vietnamese brothers, are prepared to face whatever comes up. It is going to be hard to deceive and break down the Kampuchean people's tenacity. After surviving 5 years of U.S. aggression and more than 3 years of terror and genocide from the PRC's allies, the Kampuchean people will enthusiastically and bravely keep on the path to construction of a free and flourishing Kampuchea. No one can stop them in their struggle.

CSO: 3248/132

REPORTAGE ON VILMA ESPIN'S COMMENTS ABROAD

Scores Israel, U.S.

FL231638 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Menahem Begin, Ari'el Sharon and Ronald Reagan one day will have to answer to the world for the genocide perpetrated against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women, has stated. The also alternate member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo made a speech at a meeting of the WIDF bureau on Middle East problems.

Vilma said the honorable withdrawal of the heroic Palestinian fighters from Beirut had been cowardly used by the murdering gangs to destroy hospitals, schools and refugee camps in a real bloodbath. She added that this demonstrates that all accords are violated by Israel, a nation which pays no attention to the decisions of the international community and world public opinion.

Elsewhere in her speech, Vilma Espin noted that while the entire world is horrified by the slaughter, the White House does not waver in maintaining its abominable support for the perpetrators of the genocide and contributes to it with its veto at the UN Security Council. She said that those who encourage and supply the most modern weapons to Israel are the same ones who practice a policy of arms and nuclear blackmail.

Vilma stated that those are also the same ones who are trying to deploy 572 new U.S. nuclear intermediate missiles in western Europe and create the rapid deployment interventionist force. Finally, Vilma Espin said there was an urgent need for holding a conference on solidarity with Palestine and requested that the international community demand a rapid trial of those guilty of the Beirut crime.

Notes Women's Struggle

FL221351 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] In Warsaw prior to departure for Havana, Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women, has stated that there are many diverse tasks

that the women's organizations in socialist countries can undertake, individually or collectively, to help the women in the rest of the world.

Vilma, together with a Cuban delegation, participated in a conference of presidents of women's organizations of socialist countries held at Warsaw's Polish Diet.

She noted. We would be very selfish if we would devote ourselves to solve only the problems of our countries, where women definitely enjoy a better quality of life than they do in those others. We have to devote ourselves, Vilma Espin added, to help the women in other countries. We have to be solidary with their struggles and support them in all the battles they are currently waging to gain their rights, freedom, independence and sovereignty, she said in closing.

CSO: 3248/134

CUBA MARKS 23D ANNIVERSARY OF CAMILO'S DEATH

FL290050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The main commemoration of the 23d anniversary of Comdr Camilo Cienfuegos' physical disappearance was held in Yaguajay. Present at the ceremony were Sergio Del Valle Jimenez, member of Cuba's Communist Party politburo and minister of public health; Joaquin Bernal Camero, alternate member of the central committee and first party secretary in Sancti Spiritus Province; Emilia Gorrearan and Ramon Cienfuegos, parents of Camilo; and many others.

[Begin Hondal recording] We will always remember his unyielding courage. We remember to imitate it, to teach about it. This is what Fidel has taught us to do. [end recording] This is what Alfredo Hondal Gonzalez, alternate member of the central committee, said in the speech he delivered at the main commemoration of the anniversary of the disappearance of Camilo. This ceremony also marked the end of the Camilo-che national drive.

[Begin Hondal recording] Our heroes are always present in the lives of our people. They are present in the revolution's creative work. They accompany us in the hard work of building the socialist society. [end recording]

Together with the more than 20,000 persons gathered at the plaza in front of the Joaquin Benitez Hospital in Yaguajay, the province's outstanding youths who participated in the 12-km march on Camilo's historical route through the province in honor of the 23d anniversary of the establishment of the national revolutionary militias were also in attendance.

CSO: 3248/143

LIONEL SOTO CLOSES CONSTRUCTION WORKERS CONGRESS

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 25, 27 Sep 82

[Text of the speech made by Lionel Soto, member of the secretariat of the Central committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, at the closing session of the Fifth Congress of the National Union of Construction Workers in the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions on 21 September 1982, "year 24 of the revolution," in Havana]

[25 Sep 82 p 4]

[Text] Comrade men and women,

You the workers in the construction sector have completed your Fifth Congress.

This congress was preceded by numerous analyses of the functioning of the National Union of Construction Workers [SNTC] and of the constructive tasks of the revolution, which have been echoed in the central report, in the discussions concerning the latter, and in the resolutions that were adopted.

The construction workers are closing ranks in one of the largest trade unions of our country and have considerable weight and palpable influence in the material aspect of socialist construction.

What happens in industry; in the supply of products; transportation facilities; educational centers; hospital services; housing; and finally in the various vital services of the country requires the hard and creative labor of the construction workers.

The construction workers from an essential part of our toughened working class and have demonstrated, along our difficult path, diligence, abnegation, a spirit of sacrifice, and courage.

In our socialist system workers constitute the major social force and its base. For that reason, on meeting in a congress their concerns are not only directed at those questions that pertain to them as working men and women but also focus at the same time on the circumstances involvint the state and administrative components of their branch or sector. Thus, they involve the major economic, social, and political issues of the Cuban socialist revolution.

As the conscious vanguard of the working class and all the workers, the Communist Party of Cuba identifies itself with the revolutionary aspirations of the construction workers and strives for common goals.

In this sense we shall refer to the goals to be achieved and to problems that we must solve through the joint action of the trade union and the administration.

For a while construction witnessed an adverse ratio in productivity and average wage indicators, an unfavorable situation as average wages rose while productivity [in the construction sector] either dropped or grew at a rate inferior to that of average wages.

Various measures were taken to check this unfavorable situation.

Regarding the connection between production rates and the wage level, it can be asserted that, in general, the workers involved have achieved a notable increase in productivity.

Similarly, in the execution of projects, the application of a system of equal pay for completed work and basing wages on work standards has proved that this is the most effective variant to pay for production.

Furthermore, the organization of the labor force into specialized crews and the elaboration of the work plan and wages computed on the number of workers who are really essential has yielded the hoped-for results.

The above made it possible, beginning in 1980, to achieve a total turnaround in this unfavorable situation. Notwithstanding this, there are still deficiencies in the application of wages through agreement because of the failure to ensure promptness and principally through deficiencies in the application of the system such as ill-conceived projects, agreements covering too short a period, standards which have to be revamped, and others which have been analyzed and are targets for elimination.

The Union Must View As a Fundamental Goal the Struggle To Maintain a Sustained Increase in Work Productivity

The union must view as a fundamental goal the struggle to maintain a sustained increase in work productivity and a favorable ratio with the rise in average wages, the essential factors for this being consistent development of the organization of the labor force into specialized crews and the application of wages through agreement in activities involving work implementation.

Even though the indexes of absenteeism have been reduced and progress has been made in other areas of labor discipline, the need still exists to strengthen not only the administrative means but also trade union requirements making it possible to reduce the indexes of absenteeism even further, to raise the yields of the workday, and to guarantee the strict implementation of the relevant laws.

In accordance with the Ministry of Construction's plans for providing a qualified labor force and raising the workers' cultural level to guarantee the fulfillment of the technical and economic plans, to meet international commitments for assistance and cooperation with other countries, and to establish construction enterprises abroad, in the last few years we have made an effort toward the consolidation and development of our school system.

Up to last year, the basic source of trainees in schools was draftees demobilized from the SMG [General Military Service] and, to a lesser extent, the workers in the construction sector themselves.

Difficulties were experienced in training and keeping students, and there were deficiencies in the development of courses.

It is necessary to analyze the evolution of this activity and to continue to promote and control the development of the tasks which enterprises must carry out to guarantee the fulfillment of the training plan.

The recruitment of construction workers in cultural proficiency courses to secure 9th grade level education nationally has not gone well given that enrollment of workers in classes is low while an even more serious problem is continued class attendance because of various coinciding factors among which mobility and distance play a role, given the characteristics of construction work itself.

The mobility of construction workers especially has also impacted on the preparation of the educational census, which makes errors by counting the same workers more than once. It also affects continued class attendance since these workers are enrolled in a given educational center but, on moving to another job site, stop attending their courses.

The union, at its various levels, must solve the problems that hinder enrollment and continued class attendance of the workers, using the forms and options that are suitable in each case.

It is appropriate to single out the development and intensification which emulation has brought to the provinces in their efforts to be designated as the site for the "Day of the Construction Worker." This emulation has involved the workers and executives in the construction sector more closely each year and, in some provinces--Santiago de Cuba among others--it can be determined that emulation has become a genuine mass movement.

The 30th anniversary of the glorious events of 26 July to be celebrated in 1983 should offer, as of now, a magnificent framework for our subsequent development of emulation.

In a general sense in socialist emulation, even though progress may be observed, basically through the priority that is given the special emulations in the most important sectors or activities of construction work, deficiencies continue such as the poor development of microemulation among crews and departments; formalism in individual emulation; the insufficient use of moral incentives; the lack of propaganda; and the fluctuating assistance and control by the enterprise executives.

To Succeed in Transforming Emulation into a Much More Effective and Powerful Instrument that May Contribute in Large Measure to Confronting the Difficulties of All Kinds that Can Affect Production

It is important that the union intensify its efforts in connection with these matters so that it may succeed in transforming emulation into a much more effective and powerful instrument that may contribute in larger measure to confronting the difficulties of all kinds that can affect production.

Production and service meetings are being held in accordance with the program of celebration and with acceptable attendance although discussion and profound analysis of production or service plans are not achieved at all these meetings. In this matter deficient preparation and publicity, the scant participation of executives, and poor trade union and administrative effort are areas where effort has to be deployed to raise the quality of these meetings and to fulfill their true objective.

It is necessary that adequate answers be provided to the concerns and expressed desires of the workers. The administration must respond and the union must defend such response.

In the construction sector the operation of work safety and hygiene are found to be still insufficiently developed, evidence of this being the number of accidents that occur, especially fatal accidents which cause the loss of life of valuable workers and accidents of other types which incapacitate them.

The statistics cover all state organs involved in construction activities. As was reported, the enterprises of MICONS [Ministry of Construction] have steadily reduced the index of fatalities from 1979 to date.

There are limiting factors of a material nature but it is regretful to observe that even where resources have been earmarked to create conditions of safety for the workers, these are not used or are little used, or the most elemental measures are not taken even though no expenditures are required for their application.

Fulfillment of the Worker Safety and Hygiene Plan Must Be Sought Energetically and with Extreme Rigor

It is necessary to seek energetically the extremely strict fulfillment of the worker safety and hygiene plan; to draw up a detailed plan to reduce accidents; to promote the education of workers in those areas relative to this matter; to control the implementation of the measures involved in collective commitments; and to apply severe penal, administrative, and political sanctions as appropriate in case of violations. This is a task which must involve each worker in the trade union sections and the national trade union.

Since last year the union, jointly with the Ministry of Construction, has been taking measures aimed at improving the living and working conditions of construction workers. For that purpose, provincial committees were created to review the projects, production centers, eating places, and lodgings with the purpose of specifying the means which had to be adopted in each case.

Even though some progress has been made, including in some of the eating places and lodgings, mainly in those of the construction brigades, a lack of hygiene, deficiency in the quality and variety of food, and insufficiency of supplies and recreation facilities have been observed.

It is appropriate to highlight the favorable results achieved through the introduction of the optional menu, the savings realized through this device, and the variety in dishes as well as the good reception given these changes by the construction workers.

It is necessary that the union raise its requirements in matters that are essential for the welfare of workers.

The innovators and rationalizers who are members of the National Union of Construction Workers have been deploying serious and steady efforts at innovation since the creation of the National Association in 1976. The Seventh National Meeting held in May 1982 evidenced for us the quantitative and qualitative progress made given that, instead of the 486 innovators' committees that existed at the Sixth National Meeting held in November 1980, a total of 563 was counted representing an increase of 16 percent while, as regards members, their numbers increased from 4,523 to 6,112, representing an increment of 35 percent. Furthermore, another important achievement is represented by a jump of 70 percent in the index of innovator women (whose number rose from 176 to 299). The 617 innovations applied in 1980 were exceeded in 1981, reaching 862 for an increase of 34 percent, and in terms of economic effect generated by the application of these innovations the increase was from 6.7 million pesos to 45.8 million pesos. Despite this, the union must continue to seek the participation of the large masses, forming committees at those centers where they do not exist, and there is indifference as well in strengthening those already formed; to extend the close coordination that must exist between the movement of innovators and rationalizers and the Youth Technical Brigades; to make sure that the innovations are studied, elaborated, and applied in production; to secure the maximum yield for the national economy; and to give assistance to innovators so that they may develop their interests and creativity by raising their cultural and technical level as well.

The production plan in construction must be analyzed, not only from the viewpoint of its quantification in values but also of physical indicators, principally in respect to completed projects since the principal area of ambiguity in the measurement of real results is found whenever, generally speaking, a sound fulfillment of the plan in terms of value is reached but does not coincide with the completion of the plan, something which involves the investment of resources without these having their counterpart in usable outputs.

One must view as the fundamental goal of the plan the completion of the programmed projects, especially the industrial goals, given their significance in our economy.

As regards the production of construction materials, it is necessary as in the case of construction projects to strive so that fulfillment of the plan in values may coincide with that of physical units and the planned inventory, especially in basic products, since there are cases where fulfillment in values is achieved changing the inventory to products with greater values per unit even though the latter are not required in such quantities. This leads on one hand to the accumulation of unnecessary stocks and on the other to shortages in the types of items whose production was discontinued.

As for the construction projects of the People's Government, it is essential that within the fulfillment of the plan the latter's structure be strictly observed so that maintenance funds are not diverted to new construction of another type.

The most rational use of material resources implies, in the first place, the strict control of same. There are many deficiencies and difficulties that arise in the control of the basic means and change in enterprises, something which causes losses, waste, and undue diversion of resources, as well as an excess of inventories. Except in a few and very particular situations this results from a lack of technical and fiscal control as well as economic awareness. These conditions burden in the first place the national economy, and particularly the economy of the enterprise and that of its workers, affecting the result of their performance.

Special attention must be given to the saving of energy and fuels and raw materials as well as the rational use of construction materials. It is necessary to stress the application of the means of control directed by MICONS as well as to keep adjusting the standards of consumption and fulfill the established ones which, as we know, are not suited in all cases to real requirements.

The union must demand that the administration of the enterprise elaborate a plan of appropriate measures with a view to the establishment of effective control over material and financial resources and their appropriate use, and must also seek that its inventories be suited to the financial standard that is established.

The activity of mechanization represents one of the most important factors for production in construction projects and construction materials. It is merely enough to observe that mechanization, in a general sense, and the equipment operated by workers in a special way directly account for around 70 percent of the value of production in construction projects. To mention the major example, let us say that the Ministry of Construction has available a stock of some 65,000 pieces of equipment with a value of some 800 million pesos; that it has facilities for providing technology whose value is in the order of 60 million pesos; and that in their total operation some 60,000 workers are involved.

The results obtained through 1980 regarding the use and exploitation of these pieces of equipment and the use of the facilities that had been created for their maintenance, service, and care were not in accordance with the needs of the construction sector nor did they meet the needs of investments made for that purpose, evidencing a gradual deterioration in efficiency indicators in this important activity. For that reason, since 1980, the Ministry of Construction has become involved in the organization and systematization of this activity and the union created the special emulation of equipment and workshops in June 1981.

As a result of all this effort to date, a slight improvement in indicators pertaining to mechanization has been achieved.

Productive use in the exploitation of equipment rose from 34 percent in 1980 to 45 percent in the second quarter of 1982. Furthermore, the coefficient of technical availability rose from 55 percent in 1981 to 61 percent in 1982.

In the maintenance shops and workshops, the total of idled equipment dropped by 5 percent compared to 1980 while the total of equipment idled for lack of spare parts dropped by 3 percent even though the quality of repairs has continued to be deficient.

In the production and recuperation of spare parts an increase in the order of 28 percent in physical terms and 29 percent in values compared to 1980 was obtained, though sizable amounts of resources continue to be invested for the import of parts from the capitalist and socialist countries while, additionally, the machine workshops of the enterprises are underutilized, essentially on account of organizational deficiencies in the planning and the control of activities.

Keeping in mind that the results achieved constitute the start of the major task which still remains to be developed, we believe that in the use and exploitation of equipment a rise in the indexes of productive utilization and technical availability must coincide even more with an increase in the output of equipment. In the field of maintenance routine techniques and preventive techniques must be improved, both through the personnel who must execute it and through those who must demand it given that the application of said services is partial and has low quality. Additionally, it is necessary to strive to raise quality in repairs and to eliminate the underutilization of the mechanical tools of enterprises given that production and the recuperation of spare parts are the complement of the activity of maintenance and repairs and constitute a positive source of savings in efforts, calling for better results in the inputs of every member involved in this important endeavor.

These evaluations must be extended to all the organs involved in construction activities.

There remain deficiencies in the quality of work, projects, and construction materials.

In work one finds deficiencies ranging from the preparation of concrete to the waterproofing of roofs, hydraulic and sanitary installations, as well as in finishing operations.

As regards the deficiencies in the waterproofing of roofs and in the hydraulic and sanitary installations, MICONS is applying a plan of incipient measures to solve these problems. Such tasks must be fulfilled with rigor until the definitive elimination of the leaks and holes and fulfillment of the agreement with the secretary of the party's central committee who recommends the solution of these problems which account for major economic losses and which negatively impact on the reputation of construction workers.

As a means to begin to make progress in the quality of work performed, MICONS has established a system of quality control in projects and is preparing to outline quality control systems in the elaboration of projects and in the production of construction materials.

Workers of the Construction Industry and Their National Union Must Strive Daily To Improve the Quality of Their Projects

Construction Workers and their national union must strive daily to improve the quality of their projects, mandating that each worker do more and backing the establishment of a quality control system in the elaboration of projects, the execution of jobs, and in the production of construction materials.

In general, deficiencies in the quality of construction materials still persist and the principal causes of this situation are violations in technical standards and of the technological process; the low technical level of supply operations; the defective quality of raw materials and irregularities in their supply; insufficient material resources and laboratory equipment; and, most important, the lack of strict requirements by the administrative heads and trade union sections and workers.

It is necessary to concentrate our efforts with a view to raising the quality of construction materials, to increasing the technical control, adequately using the laboratories, fulfilling the program for establishing certificates of programmed quality and, fundamentally, making greater demands on those involved in the productive process.

[27 Sep 82 p 4]

[Text] The investment process means the concretization of the country's economic and social development and socialist construction.

Construction projects occupy a decisive place in the investment process which has developed uninterruptedly. Evidence of this is that around 40 percent of the total volume of resources assigned to investments is used in construction and assembly operations.

In the preparation of investment plans for the first 2 years of the present 5-year plan, the following criteria were used: To give priority to the execution of projects whose survival would be guaranteed and in general to industrial investments; to complete finishing operations on housing; restrict the initiation of new projects to what is strictly necessary and freeze investment goals for the projects most behind in their execution and which do not respond to the immediate priorities of the economy--all of this with the purpose of raising efficiency in the realization of undertakings and to reduce the accumulated delays in the more sizable investments under way. However, the situation continues to be difficult regarding the achievement of these goals.

It is necessary to note that this situation is not totally determined by the activity in construction and assembly given that difficulties caused by the delays in external and internal supplies, shortcomings of projects, problems with technical assistance, poor management of investments, and other factors handicap the normal execution of projects and the adequate use of construction inputs.

An integral effort by the participants in investments is necessary to overcome such a state of affairs. This includes all the branches and sectors of the economy.

Trade Union Life

In another realm we wish to refer to trade union life itself.

We must single out the importance enjoyed by the appropriate functioning of the executive organs. For these to carry out their efforts successfully it is essential that the exercise of criticism and self-criticism develop among them; that use be made of collective management methods, and that the planning, organization, and control of projects be realized. Similarly, it is necessary to strengthen the involvement of higher organizations with lower ones and to carefully take note of the plans and concerns of trade union base organizations and those expressed by the workers.

Following the decisions of the First and Second Congresses of the Communist Party of Cuba we have stepped up the participation of workers in discussion and the taking of decisions in economic matters. However, there still persist many deficiencies which we have to solve in the near future.

This year we were thinking that we would make further advances in that direction. However, the evolution of our economy now under way and that in export and import trade with the capitalist world have injected an element of change in the drafting, at its time, of the economic plan and have obliged us to limit the discussion by the workers of ceilings or provisional data issued before overall decisions to determine the guiding figures of the 1983 plan are ready. Under existing circumstances of the limitation of imports from capitalist sources, we have decided to restrict the earlier practice to information at the enterprise level as we receive the details required in such cases. This constitutes an abnormal situation that is imposed on us by the circumstances already known to you.

It is necessary to observe the approved policy of cadres and to achieve greater stability among cadres. Furthermore, it is necessary to place emphasis on the creation of a reserve of cadres that would respond to the needs of the trade union.

It is necessary to continue the regulation that the cadres meet the requirements established for each task and that they fill positions on the basis of their background and qualifications.

The cadres evaluation processes must be deepened, be very objective, and be preceded by a systematic effort in the exercise of criticism and self-criticism in the executive organs.

A permanent feature of the policy of cadres will have to be the raising of the latter's cultural and political levels.

The collection of the monthly trade union dues follows an old organizational principle that tries to guarantee a periodic contact of the leaders of the trade union sections with their workers and which has not only a financial connotation but also political significance. However, we know that in given sectors, the mobile character of workers' brigades or groups makes this monthly arrangement difficult so that, in these very special cases, the dues have to be collected as circumstances allow, but as frequently as possible.

The dues must reflect voluntarism, the adhesion of the member to his organization, and an involvement enabling communication with its executive organs.

It is necessary to arrange things so that the trade union structure may be capable of maintaining close ties between intermediate organs and base organs.

Presently the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] is involved in a serious analysis of the trade union structure and the trade unions must study and propose with a great degree of objectivity which organizational principles must be applied and soundly defend the modifications that they propose. This also concerns municipal organs and considerations of the extraterritoriality of some trade union offices.

The party assigns primary importance to the holding of trade union events. In particular, the organization of the next CTC congress is followed with attention.

We believe that the trade unions have a special responsibility in arranging that their workers fully discuss the documents that are submitted to their consideration in this respect so that they may make contributions regarding the general functioning of the trade union movement and the national economy.

This Fifth Congress of the National Union of Construction Workers has elected a new executive.

We congratulate all those comrades who were elected and now bear the responsibility for leading the union and applying the decisions adopted.

We also congratulate the hundreds of thousands of construction workers who democratically elected their delegates to this congress and who, over the past few months, proposed goals which have represented valuable contributions to our national economy. In particular, we wish to refer to those brigades which distinguished themselves in many tasks, very specially those of a military nature. They broadly evidenced in connection with these projects a patriotic spirit and an awareness of the defense of their country by the construction workers. Similarly, we wish to underscore the effort of thousands of construction workers who live and work in other countries because of the sense of duty which they have demonstrated and their internationalist spirit.

Worldwide Political and Economic Situation Which Undoubtedly Affects Us

We cannot complete our comments without alluding to the worldwide political and economic situation which undoubtedly affects us or impacts on our national environment in some way or other.

Comrade Fidel Castro has been speaking for years of the difficult economic situation of developing countries. We all recall and remember the lessons of his presentations. Particularly, we can refer to his elucidating speech at the United Nations in October 1979 in the name of the movement of nonaligned nations and in his capacity as president of that organization. The Sixth Summit of the Movement of Nonaligned Nations had just concluded in Havana in September 1979.

In 1979 the economic crisis of capitalism was deepening and the developing countries had an external debt of over \$335 billion. In the past 3 years this debt has risen to the nearly inconceivable total of \$629 billion of which, at the close of 1981, it was calculated that some \$240 billion represented Latin America's indebtedness. Many developing countries have had to resort to the renegotiation of their respective debts, some of them being Latin American countries. We learned recently that Mexico has joined this process of renegotiation of its debt which amounts to \$80 billion and of which \$17 billion has to be repaid before the end of 1982. These figures are now increasing practically on a daily basis.

The origin of the international crisis is rooted in the very nature of imperialism as monopolistic capitalism in a very advanced stage of its own disintegration and which furthermore manifests itself in a stepped up policy of exploitation of Third World countries. This economic policy is pursued through the transnational monopolies which dominate the financing, production, and marketing of the products of developing countries.

The crisis--and we must stress this--is created in the developed capitalist countries and first and foremost in the United States.

The crisis of the capitalist system is evidence in greater oppression at the political, social, and national levels. This is aggravated by the mad arms race of imperialism in which hundreds of billions of dollars are invested annually and which mandates great expenditures for defense by the socialist countries, principally by the Soviet Union.

The most aggressive imperialist circles are seeking a way out of this situation through war. Under these circumstances the dangers of war are increasing.

The known exploitation of colonial and neocolonial character by imperialism has increased tremendously in the last few years with the growing deterioration in the terms of trade between the developing countries and the developed capitalist countries, which is evident in the export and import areas.

The developing countries are selling their basic or primary products at constantly lower prices comparatively speaking while the developed capitalist countries are selling their products at constantly higher prices. In this matter several factors are involved, one of the most determining being the inflation occurring in the developed capitalist countries. For example, in the field of Cuban sugar exports the deterioration in the terms of trade is evident in the capacity to purchase or pay which one tone of unrefined sugar can yield to Cuba today compared to a few years ago. In our case it is even more serious because the price of sugar has dropped not only relatively but absolutely. These days sugar is being quoted on the capitalist market at a price which fluctuates around 5.5 cents a pound.

We shall not attempt to explain some of these complex phenomena of the international economy in a few words but we can all understand that at this price level, or even at twice this price level, we would enjoy a lower purchasing power than, say, 20 or 25 years ago. The prices of products of capitalist countries have risen by a factor of two, three, four, or more. This mechanism [deteriorating terms of trade] operates in all developing countries. There are by now few oil-exporting developing countries that do not have a sizable foreign debt. Venezuela is reported to have an external debt of over \$26 billion while other sources report that its total indebtedness exceeds \$30 billion. We have already mentioned the case of Mexico.

That part of our economy which depends on capitalist imports have been affected by this situation. We still do about 20 percent of our trade with capitalist countries and suffer from the aggravating factor that Cuba is a country aggressed against and blockaded by U.S. imperialism for over 20 years and that the approximate cost of United States economic aggression is conservatively estimated at over \$9 billion. The economic, commercial, and financial blockade established by the United States against Cuba has escalated since the advent to power of Ronald Reagan and his team, a group with a truly fascist mentality which not only plots military aggression against our country but which has also proposed, unsuccessfully, to strangle us in the economic field.

The imperialist policy of the United States can be recognized in many criminal acts.

In Fidel Castro's letter to the Secretary General of the United Nations he describes "Cuba's horror and indignation at the latest events in Lebanon" and mentions that "we have no words to qualify this abominable and awful crime." The Nazi-Zionists of Israel, like their alter egos, the Yankees' hatchet men in El Salvador, are organizing horrendous massacres to intimidate struggling peoples through the use of the most savage terrorism.

In this situation of extreme worldwide financial crisis and of stepped up imperialist aggression our country has had to plan the renegotiation of part of its foreign debt since we found ourselves stripped of the possibility of obtaining credits from capitalist commercial banks despite our strict observance of our international obligations of a financial character. In this connection we must mention that because of the abrupt drop in sugar prices we have lost over \$1 billion in the capitalist market and that, in the past 8 or 9 months, our credits or short-term deposits have fallen by over \$550 million.

This Situation Will Not Bar the Development of Our Country Which Depends Essentially on Its Fraternal and Excellent Economic and Commercial Relations with the Socialist Camp and First and Foremost with the Soviet Union

This situation will not bar the development of our country which depends essentially on its fraternal and excellent economic and commercial relations with the socialist camp and first and foremost with the Soviet Union. However, the reduction of our import capability from capitalist countries will involve certain negative consequences and we shall be prevented from importing necessary commodities.

As Fidel Castro noted on 26 July 1982, the 20 percent of our trade which is affected with capitalist countries involved the import of lines of articles such as some medicines, foodstuffs, raw materials for feed, raw materials for industrial use and for construction, spare parts, equipment, and so on.

Our economy has really proved its capability to develop and the workers and administration of our country have given evidence of this potential. In 1981 the Cuban economy grew at about 12 percent and even now, in the first half of the year, it grew at 5 percent, a rate which is not common in today's world. The sugar harvest which was concluded in 1982 yielded 8,208,000 tons. It was the second highest in the country's history and the most efficient one.

All the sectors of our economy have advanced. However, in some sectors the effect of this recession will be felt. We shall continue to develop our sugar industry, energy, and other industrial sectors. There is no question about this though it is possible that overall we may not grow or grow only a little.

We must brace ourselves for more difficult trials of all types and this requires in the first place an effort by all workers and the use of all the reserves of our economy. We shall find the ways to face the phenomenon of lower employment but no one will remain jobless and we shall retain our experienced contingents of workers through realistic and adequate arrangements.

We Must Prepare Ourselves, Consciously, To Achieve a Large Sugar Harvest

We must prepare ourselves, consciously, to achieve a larger sugar harvest. For that purpose it is necessary that we implement the appropriate programs.

The directive to the workers' movement that all manual cane-cutting brigades be millionaires must be fulfilled.

Now, more than ever, we must achieve higher agricultura and livestock breeding indexes because of their significance in terms of feeding our population. We must promote new products, encourage the cooperative movement in the countryside. We must raise the production level in areas of agricultural enterprises for local consumption and of agroindustrial complexes.

In all economic activities as shall have to make a supreme effort in the saving of materials, essentially in energy, fuels, raw materials, and all imported products, especially those originating from capitalist countries. We must struggle systematically to reduce the costs of production and simultaneously to guarantee the quality of products.

We must take the measures necessary for import substitution, essentially of those products originating from capitalist countries.

Cuba's production of spare parts, equipment, tools, and domestic substitutes for imported raw materials must especially be the subject of our greatest attention.

It is important that we encourage marginal production and everything that can be produced from cuttings, remainders, and unused products in inventory, as much for the use of the population as for the backup of other industries, particularly those of a local character.

In industrial investments now at the planning, expansion, or other stages we have to guarantee the fulfillment of the projected plans, construction, assembly, and startups. Similarly, it will be necessary that we protect adequately the equipment and other materials awaiting installation both involving investments in process and those that are temporarily frozen on account of the existing situation.

The construction workers enrolled in the reserves of our glorious Revolutionary Armed Forces or in the militias of territorial units will know how to maintain their capabilities and combative preparedness, always bearing in mind the use of tools and the skillful handling of weapons.

Together with our commander in chief we are able to say:

"Our noble and brave people will face difficulties of any kind and overcome them"

Our country or death! We shall triumph!

2662

CSO: 3248/104

INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES FOR WORK ACCIDENTS DESCRIBED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish No 40, 1 Oct 82 p 32

[Article by Luis Rodriguez Balmaseda]

[Text] The investigation of work accidents that cause disabling injuries is one of the important means of studying actual risks at the workplace.

An analysis of potential risks at the workplace should be an indispensable part of every work accident prevention program.

In this regard, the investigation of an accident is the means and not the end in itself for accident prevention.

Since an examination of and information on the various aspects related to the accident help to quantify and evaluate it and to adopt measures to prevent its recurrence, the CETSS [State Committee for Labor and Social Security] has established resolution 492.

This resolution constitutes a methodology for the investigation of work accidents that is of mandatory use by all establishments of the economy.

In addition to this methodology, the necessary informative bases for the investigation will help to analyze and determine the causes of an accident, how the events occurred and the factors involved, as well as the responsibility of labor and management; and, finally, to reach conclusions and offer guidance in accordance with the result of all these data.

The investigation is a suitable means for enterprises to learn the principal and secondary causes of accidents so that they can adopt measures to eliminate such causes.

In line with this, the investigations should be as detailed as possible so as to be able to thoroughly detect existing problems.

Investigations are useful because they help to make objective and adequate recommendations in each case. They also help to identify responsibilities, thereby offsetting, through correct measures, the effect which the subjective factor has on accidents.

Now then, what measures apply for failure to make an accident investigation?

Those who violate the provisions of Law 13 and of complementary resolutions by not complying with them, shall be penalized according to statutes in force. In other words, as stipulated in Decree Law 36 on work discipline of leaders and officials, the decree law for workers, and the Penal Code, as the case may be.

Steps to be followed for the investigation of a work accident:

- Question witnesses and/or the injured person on how, where and with what he was injured.
- Study the place or area of work where the accident occurred to get to know the surrounding tools, equipment or installations.
- Take photographs or make other graphic means.
- Interview workers, witnesses and immediate superiors (preferably recorded).
- Study the use of safety equipment, before and after the accident.
- Study safety rules to determine if they were prepared with the necessary quality and contain measures related to the accident.
- Study similar work positions to determine possible similar risk conditions.
- Analyze or study materials, events or techniques to determine some hidden clue.
- Analyze work investigations that may have been made at similar workplaces.
- Completely study results obtained so as to reach conclusions on causes and responsibilities and make recommendations.
- Fill out the forms established by CETSS resolution 492 for a record and analysis of work accidents.

Important

- Do not disturb the scene of the accident.
- Make the investigation immediately.
- Immediately correct the deficiencies that caused the accident.

9925

CSO: 3248/100

TELEPHONE NETWORK IN MATANZAS EXPLAINED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 1 Oct 82 No 40, p 32

[Article by Gregorio Hernandez]

[Text] Through this section, we have been reporting the progress of economic and social life in Matanzas Province. We believe that everything of public interest or need in that western region of the country is worth reporting.

On that basis, we are going to give a picture of the progress of communications service.

The status of communications service in the province is quite different from the one that prevailed prior to the revolution. At that time, telephone, telgraph and postal services were quite limited and primarily concentrated in the more important cities.

Today, calls can be made from Cienaga de Zapata to Matanzas or Havana by automatic direct dialing. Six municipalities have automatic direct dialing to the capital of the province and from there to the municipalities. They are Varadero, Colon, Perico, Limonar, Calimete and Los Arabos.

Despite the development of communications in the province, direct-dialing service is still to be provided in the important municipalities of Union de Reyes, Cardenas, Pedro Betancourt, Jovellanos and Marti. A telephone center is under construction in Union de Reyes, which will help to solve this problem in 1983.

Regarding radio service--in which the Communications Ministry participates along with the ICRT [Cuban Institute of Radio and Television]--the station Radio 26 can be heard everywhere in the province. In addition, there are territorial radio stations in Cardenas, Colon and Jaguey.

In the planning area, production for the first half of the year was 100.1 percent of what had been anticipated, representing a 12-point increase over the same period in 1981.

At the same time, economic indicators show productivity of 105 percent, while the cost per peso [of production] decreased 4 cents.

Regarding communications, it can be noted that the province has drafted a comprehensive maintenance plan for post offices and new installations have been built in Perico, El Estante, Union de Reyes, Socorro, Pedro Betancourt...

In a general sense, work on this sector in the province can be considered outstanding, although deficiencies do exist, and the province deserved to hold the national celebration of "Communicator's Day" in Jaguey.

In summary, it can be inferred from this report that the beautiful Matanzas region--bathed by the waters of the San Juan, Yumuri and Canimar Rivers--is increasingly developing its communications.

9925

CSO: 3248/100

FIDEL CASTRO CHAIRS FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT MEETING

FL271310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Comdr in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has presided over a meeting in Havana which reviewed the state of the country's forestry development and dealt with the steps necessary to give reforestation a strong push.

Attending the meeting were politburo members Ramiro Valdes, Guillermo Garcia, and Arnaldo Milian, alternate politburo members Roberto Veiga, Jose Ramirez Cruz and Humberto Perez, and secretariat member Julio Rizo Alvarez, all members of the Central Committee.

The meeting was called to coordinate the efforts of the UJC [Union of Young Communists], state, people's government and mass organizations toward the country's forestry development.

During the meeting, they noted the efforts and achievements of the forestry replanting program since 1959 and also reiterated the need to give this task a strong push and speed up the process once the work of all those concerned has been coordinated. Also a report was rendered regarding the program to intensify forestry development beginning next year. The amount of work forecast in this endeavor would be the largest ever achieved in a year since the triumph of the revolution.

Francisco Gonzalez, member of the Central Committee and vice minister of agriculture, spoke at the meeting. He outlined the current state of the country's forests and stressed the need to assign top priority to replanting tasks. He also explained a study conducted on the northeast region of Holguin from the hydrologic and forestry point of view.

Representing the ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers], its president Jose Ramirez Cruz said a proposal has been made to plant wood-producing trees in all the country's cooperatives having the required conditions, based on a plan for next year.

During the meeting, the commander in chief talked with the participants, offered guidelines to launch the plan for the forest replanting drive and made the final determinations.

CSO: 3248/131

SOLUTIONS SOUGHT TO SALT INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 1 Oct 82 No 40, pp 28-31

[Article by Raul Lazo]

[Text] If it were not for the bright tropical sun and the tall palm trees that surround the landscape, we might say that we are in some distant part of the world, perpetually covered by snow.

The sparkling surface, which covers the surrounding area like a carpet, is made up of hundreds of tons of salt placed in huge pools where the sea water is impounded so that the intense sun rays can complete the evaporation of the sea water.

But this snow white look which the mountains of salts give to the landscape could be deceiving and one could equate it with cool winter weather. Actually, until a few years ago the men who work here had to use primitive tools which turned the workday into exhausting tasks under high temperatures.

However, in looking back to examine and gradually offer solutions to these difficult working conditions, the revolution was neither petrified nor converted into a salt statue like the biblical Sarah who disobeyed the divine mandate at the time she abandoned the city doomed to destruction. Instead, this retrospective look turned into immediate action which, in addition to humanizing and improving working conditions in the salt mines, has turned the industry into an important source of foreign exchange with the creation of a new export commodity.

Again the "Search"

Reporting on these specific objectives and achievements in the mechanization of the salt industry's production, extraction and storage processes, this BOHEMIA economic report also represents the second of a number of journalistic reports on workplaces that have excelled in the special emulation of the National Chemical, Mining and Energy Industries Workers Union. This special emulation has been called "Searching for Solutions." Its primary guidelines are aimed at reducing importation of spare parts; increasing the recovery of these; maximum use of installed capacities; and promoting active participation of the ANIR [National Association of Innovators and Efficiency Experts] and

outstanding workers in the solution of problems and dissemination of technical solutions to the various situations, thereby generating the necessary exchange of experience.

Literally or Reading Between Lines

When our reporters started the interview with Alfredo Lopez Viqueira, chief engineer of the Havana unit of the Salt Mining Enterprises of the Basic Industry, as expected their first questions were concerned with the recovery and manufacture of spare parts, which is the main guideline of the "Searching for Solutions" emulation.

The spare parts recovery plan was overfulfilled by 18 percent, and 16 [as published] of the 9 proposed production plans were completed from January to July. However, it seems to us that the results are somewhat modest: production amounted to 8,200 pesos out of a planned 6,900 pesos, and the assortment was acceptable.

However, the subsequent explanation and our tour of the shop areas convinced us that the performance of this workplace puts it in a prominent position within the "Searching for Solutions" emulation. As Lopez Viqueira had said, the efforts primarily were concentrated on the manufacture of equipment for the salt mining industry.

It is in this line of production that the job done by the workers and technicians of this workplace can be objectively termed impressive in its economic, technological and social aspects.

The working conditions in this sector of the economy were extremely difficult prior to the introduction of mechanization of the salt mining industry. The work was done in isolated areas and under high temperatures and with very rudimentary equipment, often resulting in occupational diseases. All this resulted in low productivity and in the incorporation of new manpower in salt production.

The Soviet Union in 1974 sold our country two salt combines and they were adapted at this shop which started operations in 1970. Originally the shop was conceived to perform two functions: to produce maintenance parts and to begin production of various equipment.

The shop built its first combine in 1976. Since that time, it has built 15 machines of the same type which are being used at various of the country's salt mines. All the salt mines have Cuban combines. Between 60 and 70 percent of the salt mining equipment are made in this country.

It is noteworthy that a lot of recovered parts are used to build equipment for this industry. For example, the chassis and running gear of the salt combines come from obsolete rice combines; the tires for the conveyor belts are disposed of aircraft tires which still can be used on this equipment for several years.

The salt combines built at this shop excel for their productivity and adaptation to the specific working conditions of Cuban salt mines, which goes hand-in-hand with foreign exchange savings from building the equipment in this country.

The successes of the combine have been so noteworthy that several countries already have shown interest in buying it, and it is planned to turn the combines into a new export commodity in the near future.

Once the salt extraction problem was solved by building the combines in this country, the process of building other equipment started. Such equipment will guarantee technological progress and will eliminate the bottleneck in other stages of the process resulting from the high productivity of the combines.

The next steps were aimed at making accessory and auxiliary equipment, such as: adaptation of sugarcane carts to carry salt, and making conveyor and car belts for the same purpose.

Once the problems of salt extraction and transportation were resolved by the use of Cuban equipment, the search started for a solution to the salt storage problem caused by high volume production in a brief period of time.

To this end, a stacking shelf was built whose foreign exchange cost in the world market ranges between \$250,000 and \$400,000. The parts used came primarily from the socialist camp and its cost did not exceed \$160,000. These stackers have been or are being installed in the country's five largest salt mines. Therefore, savings can be estimated at nearly \$1 million.

The stacking shelves add to the broad field of equipment produced at this shop which, in addition to the ones previously mentioned, include scoop elevators, belt conveyors and conveyor belts.

The production of other equipment is already in the planning stage or it is planned to begin their construction soon. They include sifters, salt packaging machines and salt processing plant equipment. The latter already is being installed in Nuevitás, to be followed by the salt mines in Guantanamo.

The shop also built, installed and remodeled a calcium carbonate plant in Tapaste. The equipment for this plant, with the exception of three components, was built in this country, the prominent one being the construction of a packaging machine.

As admitted by the chief engineer of the Havana unit of the Union of Salt Mining Enterprises, there is still much to be done, primarily on the orderly production of spare parts although it is explained—not as justification—that the shop's meager resources have been devoted essentially to the production of equipment.

Once the so-called current consolidation phase is concluded, a greater push will be given not only to spare parts production but also to plans for the construction of export equipment. Some countries already expressed interest in our equipment, particularly in the salt extraction combines.

Much With Little

Just as it happened to this reporter, perhaps the reader thinks that this shop is equipped with complex and modern machinery and has the environmental production conditions consistent with the construction of the equipment to which we have referred.

However, after our talk with Engineer Lopez Viqueira (in which we discussed the salt extraction combines, the stacking shelves whose cost in the world market exceeds \$250,000, belt conveyors, and so forth), we reporters were quite surprised when we saw the shops where such complex equipment is made.

Most of the equipment is more than 10 years old and many are obsolete, making repair extraordinarily difficult. The shop, whose work for the most part involves cutting sheet metal, does not have a cutter and this work has to be done with acetylene torches.

The small shop area and its environmental conditions preclude optimum distribution of equipment and even appropriate technological flow.

Despite all these limitations, the shop produces the aforementioned complex equipment for the salt and mining industry thanks to the effort and skill of our workers who must make up for the limited production equipment and technical resources with their know-how and physical effort.

Work has begun to expand a new building located near the shop where new equipment expected in the future will be kept.

It should also be noted that a second work shift is planned to meet the shop's production expansion plans and to make better utilization of installed capacities possible.

Difficulties

The previous work on the "Searching for Solutions" emulation was done at the "Cuban-Hungarian Friendship" glass factory in La Lisa and published in issue 30 of BOHEMIA of 23 July 1982. That report covered certain critical aspects regarding technical-material supplies, which also exist at the shop of the Havana unit of the Union of Salt Mining Enterprises, although not to the extent that they do at the La Lisa factory.

Sheet metal whose diameters do not meet planned requirements is still supplied. At this shop as well as that plant in La Lisa, this results in useless waste of material because the lathing of parts requires sheet metal with a diameter much greater than necessary. It also causes lost time with machines and of manpower.

The comrades at the shop also explained that they lack some materials, such as burlap whose scarcity negatively affects the care and cleaning of equipment and even occupational health conditions.

There is also mention of the difficulties encountered with delivery of products. They repeatedly have to go to receive a specific item from the supplier and it is not delivered because of problems with handling the equipment used to receive it.

Regarding manpower, similar comments are made concerning the qualifications of technological institutes graduates: lack of theoretical knowledge which affects interpretation of parts blueprints, ability to use measuring instruments, and so forth, and that their work discipline is not always good. Regarding the latter, Lopez Viqueira explains that it does not mean that they expect a young worker to have the work discipline of an experienced worker, adding that the shop is dutybound to instill and develop such discipline in a young worker.

There also is a lack of certain skilled workers, such as sharpeners and others. In addition, new workers who are sent to cover vacancies have a certain job instability.

Regarding material and wage incentives, they note that there is little flexibility on relating lathe work in comparison with, for example, assembly workers who, by the nature of their work, have much more possibilities of overfulfilling standards.

Despite the aforementioned, the union recently requested that the enterprise adjust the standards because they were being overfulfilled to a much greater degree than that stipulated in regulations. It should be noted that since much of the shop's work is not of the production-line type, it is difficult to set standards.

Self-criticism is also prominent among the comments made regarding the development of production plans.

In the first place, the union section says the quality of certain production processes was criticized at the last production meeting. Although the criticism was aimed at finishing aspects, they do not cease to be important, especially when the thinking now is on production for export.

As we are about to end our tour of the unit's shops, its chief engineer, Lopez Viqueira, sees all the equipment in the parking area and tells us: "Although we are lacking many resources and space is very critical, the truth is that we have to admit that there could be a little more orderliness and cleanliness here. We have to make that self-criticism of ourselves."

And here this reporter has to tell something to the trade union section. We believe that it should have had a more active and longer participation in the reporters' visit to the unit. This should not be interpreted in the sense that everything has been left in the hands of management. On the other hand, we are satisfied with management for the considerations and honest briefings of its representative, the shop's chief engineer.

BRIEFS

CASTRO PRESIDES OVER AWARDS CEREMONY--Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and Government, last night presided over the ceremony held at the Palace of Conventions to honor the organizations and ministries which contributed to the success of the 14th Central American and Caribbean Games. Jose Ramon Fernandez, president of the event's organizing committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers, praised the success our country achieved in organizing and maintaining discipline and efficiency during the contest. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, accompanied by politburo members Ramiro Valdes and Julio Camacho Aguilera, handed out medals and certificates to the deserving organizations and ministries. During the ceremony, Jose Ramon Fernandez awarded Fidel the gold medal and a certificate in recognition of the decision to hold the games in Cuba and for his presence during the competition which was a great honor for all the participants. [Text] [FL281340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Oct 82]

FOREIGN POLICY PRAISED--The member of the national directorate of the FRG's Social Democratic Party, (Erhard Eppler), today termed realistic the Cuban Revolutionary Government's foreign policy. (Eppler) recently visited the United States and Cuba, where he met with Jesus Montane, alternate member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and chief of the Central Committee Foreign Relations Department. On another subject, the FRG politician voiced pessimism with respect to the U.S. Government's willingness to conduct serious negotiations on arms control. He noted that following his talks at the U.S. Departments of State and Defense, his hopes for concrete results in the Geneva negotiations on control of intermediate nuclear missiles have crumbled. [Text] [FL261949 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1903 GMT 26 Oct 82]

JOINT VETERINARY CONFERENCE HELD--The Second Ethiopia-Cuba Scientific-Veterinary Conference opened today in Addis Ababa University where participants will study the results of research conducted in several areas of that African country. (Assefa Wolde Georgie), chief of veterinary services for the Agriculture Ministry, said that the first conference and its studies marked a path to search for solutions to the main problems of cattle raising. He said that the first meeting formed the base for this second conference whose discussions would have beneficial results for the development of cattle raising and livestock resources in Ethiopia. Orlando Diaz, chief of the Cuban experts working in the Agriculture Ministry of Addis Ababa, praised the cooperation which exists in that field between Ethiopia and Cuba, the press release stated. [Text] [FL271601 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1506 GMT 27 Oct 82]

RODRIGUEZ DEPARTS BERLIN--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, today departed Berlin bound for Baghdad. The Cuban vice president headed our country's delegation to the 11th meeting of the Cuba-GDR Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. While in the GDR, Rodriguez decorated Erich Honecker, the highest leader of the GDR, with the Playa Giron Order. [Text] [FL280142 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Oct 82]

SEPMI-UPEC AGREEMENT--Col Arnaldo Tamayo, president of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education--SEPMI, and Ernesto Vera, secretary general of the Union of Cuban Journalists [UPEC], have signed a cooperation agreement at FAR headquarters. Tamayo said that SEPMI would receive great assistance from UPEC in publicity for its goals and tasks and in its role as educator of children and young people. [Text] [FL281940 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Oct 82]

PRISONER RELEASE DEMANDED--Cuba and the Nonaligned Movement have demanded at the United Nations the release of (Nelson Mandela) and the rest of the political prisoners held in South African jails. In a speech to the special UN Committee Against Apartheid, Lazaro Mora Secades, Cuban delegate to the commission, reaffirmed nonaligned movement support for the long-suffering and heroic South African people and those fighting for their independence. Mora recalled that the Nonaligned Movement has been at the forefront of the international solidarity campaign with the South African people and that its members have sponsored a large number of UN resolutions condemning Pretoria's racist clique and its western supporters. [Text] [FL121415 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 82]

PANAMA CANAL STRUGGLE RECALLED--The late Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera was remembered here in Havana at a ceremony sponsored by the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples. The event took place at the Latin American Polytechnic Institute. Moravia Ochoa, secretary general of the Panamanian-Cuban Friendship Institute, summarized the Panamanian people's struggle to recover complete and total sovereignty over the canal, and in this respect, she stressed the role played by the national guard and its foremost leader, the late Omar Torrijos. [Text] [PA122031 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Oct 82]

GUATEMALAN STRUGGLE TO CONTINUE--(Andrea Ramirez), a Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity representative in Havana, has declared the Guatemalan revolutionaries' decision to continue their struggle until they obtain final victory. At the primary event of a campaign promoting solidarity with Guatemala, she said that her people are waging the greatest and most necessary war in their history, a war that has lasted almost 30 years. She said that in that time the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has provided the various regimes with the most sophisticated methods of torture. She also stressed that the people's revolutionary struggle has been extended to almost all of the nation's territory, with participation by the most diverse sectors, which will continue their struggle until they reach victories similar to those of

the Nicaraguans. Alfonso Guillen Zelaya, vice president of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples, said that Guatemala is suffering from one of the continent's most repressive regimes, which is kept in power by the support of U.S. imperialism. [Text] [PA241945 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Oct 82]

RISQUET VISITS CEMENT PLANT--Jorge Risquet, member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo, has said that the (Mutre) Cement Plant, located approximately 100 km from Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, is a beautiful example of internationalism. He also stressed that this plant is the fruit of solidarity among three socialist countries, Ethiopia, Cuba and the GDR. The work at the (Mutre) complex, which will produce 300,000 tons of cement per year, began in October 1981, and the plant is expected to be functioning by late 1984. During Risquet's visit to the plant, he was greeted by German engineer (Winter Heindrich), the same engineer who directed the construction of the cement plant built in the Cuban province of Cienfuegos with the cooperation of the GDR. [Text] [PA112242 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 82]

CUBA, INDIA SIGN ACCORDS--Hector Rodriguez Llopart, member of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and (Durga Orashad Mandelia), president of India's (Birla) group directorate bureau, have signed in Havana City an assistance of understanding (ayuda de entendimiento) agreement. The document includes the possibility of carrying out joint efforts in the production of Santa Clara City's Desembarco del Granma textile combine. The Indian side proposed examining the conditions for offering technical assistance, spare parts and raw materials to undertake that project. Likewise, another assistance of understanding agreement was signed by Jose Miguel Diaz Mirabal, president of Cuba's Chamber of Commerce, and the president of the Indian counterpart organization. This document includes cooperation and access to hospitality, educational and industrial centers. The assistance also provides for the training of Cuban personnel in the specialties of management, finance, industrial technology and others. [Text] [FL120010 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 11 Oct 82]

CUBAN REVOLUTION HAILED--The triumph and consolidation of the Cuban revolution has demonstrated to small countries that it is possible to face up to U.S. imperialism and follow the path toward socialism on this hemisphere, stated William Jacobs, Grenada's deputy ambassador to the United Nations. The Grenadian ambassador participated in the conference "Latin America and the Caribbean: The Crisis of the 80's, Current Situation and Future," which was held at the University of Quebec in Montreal. Jacobs said Cuba had shown the way and had given to the revolutionary movement the profound lesson that a nation determined to free itself can face up to U.S. imperialism, and that in doing this not only can it count on its own strength, but also on the solidarity of other liberated countries, the socialist camp and the Latin American and Caribbean peoples. [Text] [FL120041 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 82]

ARRIVAL OF SPORTS MINISTER--The ministers of sports of the Soviet Union, the Mongolian People's Republic and the DPRK arrived in our country this morning

to participate in the 31st Conference of Ministers of Sports of Socialist Countries, which will be held in Cuba. High officials of the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation were at Jose Marti International Airport to welcome the distinguished guests. [Text] [FL231847 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 82]

SYMPATHIES EXPRESSED TO BENIN--Cotonou, Benin--Mathieu Kerekou, president of the National Executive Council and head of government of Benin, has received Flavio Bravo, president of the People's Government National Assembly of Cuba. At the meeting Flavio Bravo delivered to Kerekou a message of condolences from Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, for the death of Beninese leader (Atio Boko Ignaz) in Havana. Kerekou expressed his gratitude and that of the people of Benin for the efforts made by the Cuban authorities, especially by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, to save the life of (Atio Boko Ignaz). Flavio Bravo is heading a Cuban government and party delegation that accompanied the remains of the Beninese leader. [Text] [FL251459 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1223 GMT 25 Oct 82]

CASTRO RECEIVES RECOGNITION MEDAL--Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, received a medal of recognition from the International Olympic Committee--IOC. The top leader of the Cuban revolution received the medal last night from IOC President (Juan Antonio Samarange), who also awarded the Olympic Medal of Merit to Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers. During the ceremony, the IOC president said the medal was awarded to Fidel for his efforts in promoting world sports. (Juan Antonio Samarange) praised the efforts made by Jose Ramon Fernandez as head of the organizing committee for the 14th Central American and Caribbean Games held in this capital, an event he described as historic. Upon receiving the award, Minister Fernandez said he accepted the medal on behalf of the trainers, athletes and all those who participated in organizing and developing the Central American and Caribbean Games. [Text] [FL261226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Oct 82]

UNGO STATEMENT ON PROPOSAL--Guillermo Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador, has reiterated over Radio Venceremos, the guerrillas' radio station, the proposal for a dialogue with the dictatorship to find a political solution to the conflict in that Central American country. Ungo charged that the Salvadoran right and ultraright insist on blocking the peace initiative to establish the basis for negotiations without previous conditions. The Salvadoran constituent assembly has been convoked for tomorrow to study the FMLN-FDR proposal; but ultrarightist sectors headed by Roberto D'aubuisson, president of the assembly, have stated their opposition to the project. [Text] [PA021935 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Nov 82]

CSO: 3248/142

ARMED FORCES ISSUES EXPLANATION OF AVILA CASE

PA301821 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 28 Oct 82 p 51

[Statement entitled: "A Necessary Clarification" issued by the Salvadoran Defense and Public Security Ministry in San Salvador on 27 October 1982]

[Excerpts] The Ministry of Defense and Public Security, in response to an item published on pages 34 and 35 of LA PRENSA GRAFICA on 26 October, and out of respect for the Salvadoran people, deems it advisable to make the following clarification:

1. Captain Eduardo Ernesto Alfonso Avila has been (while carrying out his civilian functions at the Salvadoran Embassy in Costa Rica) [parentheses as published] and while in inactive status in the armed forces general staff, on reserve status, in conformity with Defense Ministry General Order No 13 of 31 July 1981, although he was declared persona non grata by the Costa Rican Government for having participated in terrorist activities, by which he has dishonored our country and the armed forces. [Passage on No 2 omitted, containing portions of depositions made by murder suspects implicating Avila]

3. [as printed] Although the statements made by the suspects do not constitute legal evidence, they did carry moral conviction. In view of the gravity of the charges, the armed forces high command, through the armed forces general staff, ordered Captain Avila to appear before his superiors to give an explanation (in an attempt to dispense justice) of the charges being made against him (the cases of Costa Rica and El Salvador).

Despite these orders, Captain Avila failed to appear before his superior officers, choosing to flee. At present, his whereabouts are unknown and he is guilty of the military crime of insubordination, as defined in Article 107 of the military code of justice. Consequently, he is being tried in absentia for that crime.

Therefore, it is not inaccurate to state that Captain Avila is a fugitive from justice and from the armed forces.

4. Similarly, it is explained that military orders issued by the armed forces are strictly legal and that, therefore, at no time can such orders dictate actions that are contrary to the law.

5. The sorrow of a mother in a case like the current one is respected and her desire to defend her son at all costs is understandable. However, at the same time, it is lamentable that at such delicate times for the armed forces and the country her perceptible pain should be irresponsibly exploited for purposes that are totally divorced from and alien to maternal sentiments.

6. The valuable members of our armed forces are those who honor rather than dishonor the services.

7. The action taken has been in compliance with the law, so that justice may prevail--that justice for which the great majority of Salvadorans have clamored, that justice without privilege that is desired by the Salvadorans, that justice that Salvadorans do not want to see mocked.

This is the end of this necessary and final explanation on the current case.

CSO: 3248/167

MAGANA ON SUPPORT FOR FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

PA291748 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 27 Oct 82 pp 2, 24

[Excerpt] "I am a staunch supporter of freedom of expression and would never allow restrictions to its responsible exercise, within the framework of our present legislation, which forces me to defend the security of our state and specially our people," President Alvaro Magana said to IAPA President Andres Garcia Lavin, in a telex message to IAPA headquarters in Miami, Florida, U.S.A.

President Magana sent a similar message to UPI representative William Small. The message assured Small that "the Salvadoran people enjoy the support and understanding of free, democratic and professional news media."

Here is the text of President Magana's message: "Acknowledging receipt of your telex dated 20 current, concerning events that took place at the I [offices in the Camino Real Hotel of this city. I have been duly informed by the appropriate officials who made the visit, about the reasons for the visit, the manner in which it was conducted, the reliable witnesses and the results obtained. Based on this information, I can assure you that this was not a violation of freedom of expression but legal control of the operation of radio scanners [aparatos radio-rastreadores] that require special permits from our telecommunications officials. This equipment was being used without the appropriate permits, as established by long-standing laws. The security of our country and enforcement of our laws makes it necessary to exercise certain controls that are sometimes bothersome but not incomprehensible to those who really struggle to maintain freedom of press, such as the illustrious leaders of the honorable association over which you preside.

CSO: 3248/167

CUBAN STATION INTERVIEWS FMLN REPRESENTATIVE

FL291530 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Interview with (Rebeca Palacios), member of the General Staff of the FMLN's Paracentral Front, for the "Periodico Del Aire" program, by (Rafael J. Balbuena)--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] [lengthy historical passage leading to first question omitted] How do you view the five-point proposal made by the FMLN and the FDR aimed at beginning a dialogue designed to obtain a peaceful settlement in El Salvador, keeping in mind that some political sectors in El Salvador have already rejected that peace proposal?

[Answer] Yes, comrade. The FMLN-FDR proposal to search for a path that will lead to a negotiated settlement of the conflict in El Salvador is a proposal along the line of policy of the FMLN and the FDR in the sense of bringing out and using all ways of fighting which our people have at their disposal to achieve their final liberation and establish a just peace for our people who have shed so much blood in this revolutionary process.

This is the reason why, despite the continuing repressive policies of the Magana-d'Aubuisson administration and despite the yankee imperialists' intervention threats--despite all of this--the FMLN and the FDR propose a plan for talks to attain a solution to the conflict in El Salvador.

Naturally, the reactionary response of the regime does not surprise us in the sense of categorically refusing to negotiate with the true representative forces of the Salvadoran people. And I want to take this opportunity to demonstrate to you that this exposes once again the false policies of peace of yankee imperialism as well as the lackey Salvadoran Government.

It remains clear that it is they who want to continue the bloodshed in El Salvador and it is they who want to establish conditions to escalate the war to even greater proportions, creating more suffering for our people.

We, the FMLN and the FDR, are willing to continue the war as long as it may be necessary to achieve the most precious interests of the people. At the same time, because of our sincere dedication to peace, we are willing to seek other channels or other means that lead to a settlement of the present war favorable to the interests of all the people. In other words, the response of the Salvadoran government is a confirmation that it is a fascist and reactionary government which refuses to resolve our conflict through peaceful means.

[Question] (Rebeca), what is your opinion of the recent offensive launched by the FMLN, mainly in the departments of Chalatenango and Morazan?

[Answer] The offensive launched by the armed forces of the FMLN in several departments of the country, particularly in Morazan and Chalatenango, in our opinion, has been a complete defeat of the enemy's military and political forces. This is so because in the first place we have been able to recover large amounts of arms from the regime's forces, weapons which had been supplied to them by yankee imperialism.

[Question] (Rebeca), according to news reports the Salvadoran regime has found itself in need of new soldiers to position on the front due to the guerrilla struggle. In fact we have heard news that many young men have been enlisted in this adventure and deceived into being part of the Salvadoran regime. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] That is very true. In the last few months, the regime has launched a massive army recruitment campaign. Through this campaign it has [word indistinct] thousands of young men who are now serving in the government's military service. Youths ranging between 14 and 18 years of age, have now been thrown--some deceived and others forced--into battle against our guerrilla forces. In reality, this is the regime's criminal policy which forces young men who are not reactionaries to shed their blood for a cause that is not theirs.

[Question] In other words these young men who march to the war front in El Salvador can be called nothing more than cannon fodder?

[Answer] Well, looking at it from the enemy's point of view that's the way it is. Because the high-ranking Salvadoran military officers have never risked their skins in these battles. That is, they send the young men--the poor young men not the young men of the bourgeoisie--to risk their lives to defend the continuing exploitation which has been inflicted on our people for decades.

[Question] (Rebeca), in view of the guerrilla offensive, how do you see the political situation in the Salvadoran conflict at this time?

[Answer] Actually, the political situation in El Salvador is very complex and very favorable for developing the revolutionary struggle. Because as our military offensive continues to progress and as the regime's policies continue to fail day after day, several disagreements have occurred within the enemy ranks which reveal their lack of cohesiveness and capacity, not just to defeat the guerrillas but to unite their own forces toward a common strategy.

[Question] (Rebeca), given this political situation and the Salvadoran regime's difficulties and capacity to remain embattled with the guerrilla forces, what do you believe will be the next step in this conflict? .

[Answer] We believe that the enemy is preparing conditions for a military intervention in El Salvador. In any event, our people are committed and continue training day after day to defeat the intervention of yankee imperialism which comes nearer each day due to the incapacity of the puppet government and army to defeat us.

The growing maneuvers in the area, the threats against Nicaragua, the growing number of U.S. advisors in Honduras and El Salvador and the intensified repression in El Salvador, at a time when the guerrilla war is intensifying and at a time when free Nicaragua is uniting itself, demonstrates that El Salvador and the entire region is heading for a very dangerous situation. That is, the direct military intervention of yankee imperialism in El Salvador. This would be a most irresponsible act by the Reggan administration against the security and stability not only of this region but of the world.

[Reporter] We thank (Rebeca Palacios) for this interview.

CSO: 3248/167

BRIEFS

AID SUSPENSION--Once again, and undoubtedly as a result of the upcoming congressional elections in the United States, there is a threat to suspend U.S. aid to El Salvador unless those implicated in the deaths of four women (three U.S. nuns and a social worker) and of the two "advisors" with the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation [ISTA], are immediately punished. Unfortunately, however, this demand does not take into account the nature of the Salvadoran judicial system and the fact that it is impossible for other state organizations, such as the executive branch, to expedite the trials or to ensure the conviction of defendants when there is not enough proof of guilt. We have said frequently in the past that one of the most serious problems faced by the nation--one that is responsible to a large extent for the current tragedy--is the obvious inability of our laws and legal procedures to fight crime. This is aggravated in the specific case of crimes involving conspiracies. Hence, violations of the law that are committed before the eyes of all of the people, as was the case of the subversive movement of the past 2 decades, remain unpunished, despite the large toll that they take in blood, suffering and destruction. For this reason, we insist that an essential phase of the reconstruction process must be a reorganization of El Salvador's entire penal system. [Editorial] [Excerpts] [PA020112 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 1 Nov 82 p 13]

COLOMBIAN TRADE AGREEMENT--Deputy Foreign Minister Alejandro Gomez Vides announced on 30 September that an economic and trade agreement and a \$10 million loan have been signed with Colombia. The agreement will provide for fair and preferential treatment for all bilateral trade in future. It will also permit an increase in the trade flow. Half of the \$10 million loan has already been deposited in the Salvadoran reserve bank. The remaining \$5 million will be used to finance credit lines for raw materials and nontraditional products. [PA301833 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Oct 82 [no page given] PA]

CSO: 3248/167

STATION PROTESTS CURBS ON FREEDOM OF THOUGHT

PA030003 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Editorial: "Some Thoughts on Freedom of the Press on the 18th Anniversary of the Foundation of El Independiente Newscast"--read by announced]

[Excerpts] During these last 18 years, the primary objective of El Independiente newscast, the voice and heart of the people, has been to practice independent journalism, to foster just causes and institutional freedom and to share strong public opinion, while remaining clearly cognizant of the real meaning of freedom of thought.

It is our hope that democracy will be a reality in Guatemala someday. Guatemala has many laws to guarantee the free exercise of freedom of thought, which bears witness to the fact that Guatemalans have always been greatly concerned about the survival of these principles. However, they are frequently violated, either brutally or with a refined subtlety, as is the case at this time of great tribulations for our very anguished fatherland.

Unfortunately, people refuse to admit that democracy cannot exist without freedom of the press, as State Council President Jorge Serrano Elias said last week when referring to the participation in the State Council plenum of five newsmen who, in one way or another, agreed that freedom of the press is currently being seriously impaired in Guatemala.

Far from helping to pacify the country and allowing the citizens to feel at ease, the state of siege and the suspension of individual guarantees, which are being enforced with the greatest rigor, are creating an untenable climate of fear and insecurity. Never before have the people been forced to relinquish their most elementary rights of freedom, security, tranquillity, free transit, free expression and reception of ideas, fair trial and so forth, as is the case now.

Unfortunately, at this moment a number of people, some of whom are very influential and ensconced in the government, refuse to admit that democracy, as a political system, is not a goal that one can reach after suppressing the most elementary rights, not even under the pretext of fighting subversion.

Fortunately, we are still in time to turn from the mistaken path that the current government has chosen. We believe that the sectors that are currently in power should have the necessary sense of responsibility to admit their errors and to make amends. Freedom, freedom of thought, particularly, cannot be violated under any pretext.

Neither is the arrest of people for keeping books in their homes admissible. Otherwise, it could be thought that such actions are being taken out of blind hatred for people who think that there is a preposterous rejection of anything that signifies intelligence.

CSO: 3248/166

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA--Guatemala City, 31 Oct (AFP)--Today Guatemala and Argentina signed a 60-day trade agreement stipulating that Guatemala will sell Argentina coffee, rubber, agricultural products and handicrafts with a 20- to 80-percent discount in customs tariffs. Argentina will sell Guatemala agricultural and industrial machinery, vehicles, wheat and other products. [PA012303 Paris AFP in Spanish 2205 GMT 31 Oct 82 PA]

URNG PRESS CONFERENCE--The struggle of the Guatemalan people is a 30-year war to achieve peace and dignity, representatives of the National Revolutionary Unity of Guatemala [URNG] said here today during a press conference held at the main offices of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples. The representatives condemned the policy of death waged against the civilian population by the fascist regime of Efraín Ríos, whose regular army is constantly stalked by the rebel forces. (Rosa Palencia), (Andrea Ramírez) and (Lucrecia Malsap) said that the fight against dictatorship regimes in Guatemala was reactivated after the decade of the 1970's and that at this time it is the largest war ever to break out there. For the past 16 years Guatemala has not held any political prisoners because they have murdered them all, said the witnesses and they expressed their solidarity with the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and El Salvador. [Text] [FL281705 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1523 GMT 28 Oct 82]

CIVIL DEFENSE PATROLS--Guatemala City, 30 Oct (AFP)--Colonel Hector Leonidas Hernandez Catalan, commander of the Huehuetenango Military Zone, has said that 60,000 Guatemalans have been organized into "civil defense" patrols, which cooperate closely with the army in its struggle against the guerrillas. Colonel Hernandez told the newspaper PRENSA LIBRE that this patrolling system has had "optimal results, creating a great obstacle to subversion, because the civilians are well-equipped." Hernandez added that people are investigated carefully before they are given weapons. He said that in 3 months of joint army-civilian patrols, "areas of conflict have been cleaned up, which is a setback for the guerrillas." There has been close cooperation between paramilitary organizations and the army, especially in Huehuetanango, on the Mexican border. However, the army has reported that civilian patrols have also been organized in other parts of the country. [Text] [PA311823 Paris AFP in Spanish 2123 GMT 30 Oct 82]

NEW OFFICIAL PAPER DIRECTOR--The government today appointed Capt Juan Francisco Cifuentes new director of DIARIO DE CENTROAMERICA, official organ of the government. He replaces journalist Guillermo Contreras Cisneros. [PA201920 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Oct 82 PA]

NATIONAL SUGAR COMMITTEE--The National Sugar Committee was recently created to serve as an advisor to the Economy Ministry in regulating sugar prices for domestic consumption and for export. The committee is headed by (Nicolas Buonafina). [PA201920 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Oct 82]

PARTIES' REQUEST--Commenting on yesterday's request by four political parties that the country return to a constitutional system immediately, Defense Minister Gen Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores said today that it is just a desire by politicians to be bothersome. Since they have nothing to do, they now want elections to be held. They are all the same, the military officer said, referring to the leaders of the PDC [Christian Democratic Party], the MLN [National Liberation Movement], the CAN [Nationalist Authentic Central] and the PNR [National Renovating Party], who dared to ask for a return to a process of legality. [Text] [PA301759 Guatemala City Cadena De Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 30 Oct 82]

STORM DAMAGE FIGURES--General Hector Mario Lopez Fuentes, army chief of staff, reported yesterday that the storm that hit the country 18-19 September left 623 dead, 256 injured, 710 missing, 9,896 refugees and 46,163,400 quetzales worth of damage. He added that 1,326 houses were destroyed, 1,300 houses were damaged, 36 bridges were damaged and 12 were destroyed, 30 roads were damaged and 9 drinking water systems were destroyed. Lopez Fuentes also said that there was 21 million quetzales worth of losses in agriculture. [PA251729 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 15 Oct 82 p 13 PA]

NEW CANADIAN AMBASSADOR--Christian Pierre Tanguay, new Canadian ambassador to Guatemala, has presented his credentials to Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola prior to the formal presentation of his credentials to President Rios Montt. [PA010330 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 22 Oct 82 p 1 PA]

CSO: 3248/165

SELA TO AID COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Port-au-Prince LE NOUVEAU MONDE in French 1 Sep 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] Following the press notice concerning the success scored by the government of the republic at the eighth regular meeting of the Latin American Council, the chancery makes available to the public in its entirety the text of decision 147 of the Latin American Council.

At this meeting, the Haitian Government was represented by a delegation composed of:

His Excellency Jean-Robert Estime, secretary of state for foreign affairs--president;

His Excellency Claude Weil, secretary of state for planning--vice president;

Mr Roger K. Cantave, cabinet advisor of the secretary of state for planning--member;

Mr Jean Fortin Chery, director of international institutions, congresses and conferences in the department of foreign affairs--member.

Decision No 147

The Latin American Council

In view of: Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Panama Agreement;

Considering: The development cooperation objectives referred to in the Panama Agreement instituting the Latin American Economic System (SELA):

The letter of 4 January 1982 by which the Haitian Government requested the inclusion on the agenda of the eighth Latin American Council of the point concerning cooperation and aid for the economic development of Haiti;

That the structural transformation of the economies of the least developed countries in view of a self-supporting development is one of the objectives of the new substantial program of action for the eighties which constitute an essential component of a new order of international economy;

The commitment made by the international community to strengthen and complete through support measures the efforts undertaken at the national level by the least developed countries with a view to carrying out the objectives of the new substantial program of action;

The need for intensifying economic cooperation between member states to achieve systematic improvement of the socioeconomic structures of the countries of the region;

That Latin American solidarity must especially be practices in the area of economic and social development;

Decides:

Article 1. To grant special treatment to the Republic of Haiti in SELA's different fields of activity with a view to contributing to the improvement of the socioeconomic situation of the Haitian people.

Article 2. To request all member states, to the extent of their possibilities and bearing in mind their international commitments, to take measures as soon as possible to:

a. Support and promote bilateral initiatives likely to favor the carrying out of development programs undertaken by the Haitian Government, particularly those designed to reduce immediately the dearth of essential basic products, especially food and energy products, and concurrently to increase technical assistance and the transfer of technology to the Republic of Haiti.

b. Mobilize technical and financial resources to contribute to carrying out development projects, especially in the fields of agriculture, industry, health, energy and artisan products, which the Haitian Government submitted to the Council and for which it requested cooperation.

c. Develop economic and commercial relationships with the Republic of Haiti by facilitating and encouraging initiatives in the private sector and by granting preferential conditions for access of Haitian products to the markets of member countries, while respecting commitments made in other subregional, regional, interregional and international organizations.

Article 3. To ask the permanent secretariat of SELA to:

a. Select, in consultation with the Haitian Government and the concerned member states, the priority projects in the list submitted to the Council by the Haitian Government.

b. Identify the technical and financial means required for carrying out the above-mentioned projects and coordinate with the Haitian Government, the concerned member states and the action committees their implementation at the earliest possible time;

c. Study all measures for cooperation and preferential treatment to be granted to the Republic of Haiti in economic, financial and commercial areas, especially the granting of preferential conditions for the access of Haitian products to the markets of member states, while bearing in mind decisions made in this regard within other subregional, regional, inter-regional and international organizations.

Article 4. To request the permanent secretariat to submit to the ninth regular meeting of the Council a report on activities carried out as well as on results recorded within the framework of this mandate, making recommendations aimed at increasing and strengthening cooperation between the Republic of Haiti and the member states of SELA.

9498

CSO: 3100/995

WORLD BANK GRANTS LOAN FOR ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS

Port-au-Prince LE NOUVEAU MONDE in French 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The World Bank has granted \$26 million in credit to Haiti for moving forward with modernization programs in the electricity sector.

The agreement concerning this credit was signed 18 August in the name of the Haitian Government by Ambassador Georges N. Leger at the headquarters of the World Bank in Washington.

These 26 million represent the third loan allocated to Electricity of Haiti (EDH) by the World Bank. This amount will be allotted to implementation of the following projects:

Construction of a new power station in Carrefour;

Rehabilitation of 10.2 km of the distribution system of Port-au-Prince;

Design studies for Riviere Guayamoc;

Construction of a main office for Electricity of Haiti;

Repair of Peligre dam;

Continuation of the staff training program; and

Payment for the services of the technician-advisors.

The signing of the new agreement occurs 10 days after the conclusion of the latest financial agreement (for \$38 million) between the Haitian Government and the IMF. It expresses the confidence of international finance organizations in the policy of financial austerity started by President-for-Life of the Republic, Mr Jean-Claude Duvalier.

The credibility that the Haitian Government enjoys with these organizations will be further expressed by the forthcoming signing of the contracts concerning the third Haitian Government-World Bank education project, an urban development project and a second rural development project.

President Jean-Claude Duvalier intends rigorously to pursue and strengthen the improvement of fiscal, budgetary and monetary management to guarantee a constant increase in the contribution of foreign cooperation in the national development program.

Port-au-Prince, 19 August 1982
Department of Information and Public Relations

9498
CSO: 3100/995

ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CANADA

Port-au-Prince LE NOUVEAU MONDE in French 31 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] On 27 August, at the headquarters of Electricity of Haiti (EDH), the Government of the Republic of Haiti and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) signed an agreement relative, to a bilateral electrification project in the amount of 17.1 million Canadian dollars. The Haitian counterpart in this program comes to 1.4 million Canadian dollars.

The project objective is to "satisfy the demand for electricity of Port-au-Prince and Port-de-Paix for 1983, to increase public access to electricity and to favor the establishment of a greater number of industries in Haiti." The following activities are included in the project:

Installation of 26.5 kilometers of transport lines in the network of 69 kilometers around Port-au-Prince;

Construction of three new transformer stations in Port-au-Prince--the stations of Petion-ville, Croix-des-Bouquets and Carrefour;

Extension of six transformer stations in Port-au-Prince--the stations of Canape Vert, Toussaint Brave, Croix-des-Missions, Martissant, Carrefour Feuilles and Delmas;

Installation of four generators at Port-de-Paix (4 x 250 kw);

Strengthening of the Port-de-Paix distribution network (16 kms); and

Training of Haitians in Canada and on construction job sites in Haiti.

Management of the project has been entrusted to the Canadian firm BELT (Engineering Studies Office for Transmission Lines). The first Arno-Thiro Engr. is responsible for work implementation.

In this regard, the administration of the project is being handled by Andre Demars (BELT) and Real Ouellet (Arno-Thiro), who have as counterparts Haitian engineers Reynold Desrouleux and Jean-Claude Souriac, respectively planning director and technical director of EDH.

The work will be spread out over 18 months. It will involve the services of 5 specialists appointed by BELT, 2 administrators and 10 foremen from Arno-Thiro and a local labor force of 125.

Electrical material totaling 1,000 tons and valued at \$5.5 million dollars has been purchased by Canada and is expected to be in Port-au-Prince this coming September 12.

The agreement concerning this bilateral electrification program was signed on the Haitian side by the secretary of state for public works and communications, Eng Alix Cineas, and on the Canadian side by Ambassador Howard Singleton.

This agreement marks a new phase in Haitian-Canadian cooperation and is a result of steps by the government of President Jean-Claude Duvalier aimed at linking international aid to the national development plan.

Port-au-Prince, 30 August 1982
Department of Information and Public Relations

9498
CSO: 3100/995

TORRES ARIAS EXPLAINS ACCUSATIONS HE MADE

Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 30 Sep 82 p 37

[Text] The following is a transcript of a tape recording that "Radio America" broadcast yesterday for the national listening audience, affirming that they are statements of former Col Leonidas Torres Arias, made from Mexico.

I have taken this decisive step in my professional and personnel life knowing the risks and serious danger to which I was exposing myself and the difficult trails to which I would surely be subjected. Therefore, it does not surprise me that the attitude of the head of the armed forces is to downgrade me, to discharge me dishonorably, to stripe me of all my professional honors and privileges, which I have earned during 20 years of continuous service.

His attitude once again confirms what I said in my statements in Mexico, which simply establishes that this capricious and totally unfounded decision should serve as an example and a warning to the officers of the armed forces of the danger of having their institution be an instrument in the all-encompassing and authoritarian hands of one single man.

Having to resort to self-admitted and convicted common criminals to respond to the truths that I announced in my public statement, demonstrates the incapacity and tremendous need of the head of the armed forces, Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, and his powerlessness, due to lack of any weighty arguments, to deny the accusations that I am making in my declaration.

I swear before God and before the Honduran people that that is the truth and that I am willing to subject myself to investigation to demonstrate my innocence. An attempt was made to link me to the "ferrari case" because I once gave a statement when leaving the presidential residence, in which I said, "negative...there is not such kidnapping and in their own time the appropriate authorities will issue a bulletin clarifying the situation."

I made the previous statement because Col Juan Angel Arias, at that time commander of the Public Security Force, had reported to the head of the armed forces, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, that he had detained them, and present at that time was the head of state--then a major--Gen Juan Alberto Milgar Castro, and other peoples from the general headquarters of the armed forces.

However, a high-ranking armed forces commission was appointed to investigate the participation or relationship of the officers with drug trafficking. That commission was headed and presided over by the current minister of defense, Col Jose Serra Hernandez.

As far as I know, the commission conducted the investigation and as a result three officers were punished, Maj Calidonio, Lt Barahona and Lt Coello. The reporters can ask Col Serra Hernandez exactly what investigations this commission carried out.

At any rate, how is it possible that the head of the armed forces, Gen Alvarez Martinez, and the other officers who make up the command of this institution, knowing that I was a criminal and delinquent, not only kept me in the armed forces, but honored me by appointing me commander general of the Public Security Forces, which is one of the branches of the armed forces, and later appointed me to a diplomatic post in Argentina?

I want to get the attention of the Honduran people so that they are aware of the concepts embodied by the man called Leonides Torres Arias, as expressed by the president of the republic and the head of the armed forces, Gen Alvarez Martinez, in their respective speeches during the ceremony of the transfer of command of the Public Security Force.

It is only after making my declaration against Gen Alvarez Martinez and his small group of disciples, that I, Torres Arias am seen to be a criminal and delinquent. I am sure that the Honduran people are not stupid and I am also certain they will not be fooled.

I am surprised that the Attorney General of the Republic has brought a charge of "treason to the fatherland" against me, which I feel is not only unjust but totally unfounded, since in my statements I have not done anything which could give substance to any such charge, and I reject it fervently and state that I am innocent of the crime for which an attempt is being made to charge me.

Thank God I have had the honor, the privilege and the good fortune as a Honduran to be able to demonstrate by deeds and not with words, the meaning of love of fatherland, and I have had the opportunity to defend my country by bearing arms during an event that I, Torres Arias, consider to be the consummation of my career, as was the defense of our territorial integrity in response to the aggression of which we were the object in 1969.

In addition, I have been able to fight and defend the interests of Honduras during the months of negotiations. I ask myself, can you define as a traitor someone who in 1969 was at the battle front of the southwestern theater of operations, fighting for Honduras' territory; is Torres Arias a traitor, he who together with the troops from the military zone detachment, were the last to abandon Ocotepeque, not by force of the enemy, but in compliance with orders from the high command?

Is Torres Arias a traitor for defending the country on the San Rafael de las Mataras battleground? The officers, non-coms, soldiers and civilian personnel who participated in these actions are the ones who have the authority to judge Leonides Torres Arias and say if he has what it takes to defend his homeland.

Col Arnoldo Alvarado, Col Matias Hernandez, Col Palma Galvez, Col Jose de la Cruz Hernandez Rosa, Lt Col Aplicano Salinas, Lt Col Roberto Nunez Montes, Jorge eueso Arias, Arturo Rendon, Armando Velasquez Cerrato, Enrique Vitanza, Roberto Pinto, Werner Inestroza, are the names of some of the people who can testify about my performance and my behavior in defending the nation on the battlefield.

Can Leonidas Torres Arias be qualified as a traitor, he who on many occasions was part of the Honduran committees which had as their mission and principal requisite at the negotiation table, the defense of the sovereignty and territorial integrity against Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, etc?

People like Col Palma Galvez, Col Elvir Sierra, the lawyers Perez Cadalso, Cesar A Batres, Pedro Pineda Madrid, Salomon Jimenez Castro, the attorneys Virgilio Galvez, Jorge Fidel Duron, and the engineer Camilo Gomez y Gomez, can all attest to my actions and demeanor during these negotiations.

The different chiefs of staff who were my superiors know that I attended all the meetings held with the Salvadoran military, during which problems of borders were discussed, and they can testify to my actions in those meetings, and state if they correspond to the conduct of a traitor to the fatherland.

Is Torres Arias a traitor, if in carrying out his duty on an official mission with the military observers of the OAS, he almost dies in an airplane accident in Mercedes de Oriente while defending the interests of Honduras? Is he a traitor to his homeland for contributing to the democratic development in which Honduras exists, and this I confirm because the major political leaders of the Liberal Party, the National party, the Innovation and National Unity Party and the Christian Democratic Party all know me and know from my thinking and action in the democratic process that I am moving the Honduran people towards a peaceful political solution.

During a meeting held with these political leaders at the First Infantry Battalion, I was the first one to demonstrate that by my conviction I firmly believed that the military power must be subordinate to the civil authority. Is he a traitor, he who during a public declaration affirms that the armed forces should be a stable, modern, professional institution, respectful of human rights and public freedoms and responsible to the people for promoting and defending their democratic and republican process, which at all costs must be preserved, strengthened and enriched?

Is he a traitor to his country, he who publicly states that the ideal of the Honduran officer should be that of guaranteeing our people a peace based on the democratic balance of the national forces and by respecting the ideas of each citizen before the use of repressive measures, which in other nations has lead to disrespect, upheaval and spilling of fraternal blood?

Is he a traitor for stating that the policy of the armed forces should be based on the most unrestricted human rights, which implies respect for lives, liberties and ideas?

Is he a traitor, he who states that Honduras must remain loyal to its policy of neutrality and respect for neighboring countries?

Is he a traitor, the one who states that Honduras should be kept away from the horrors of internal confrontation and the probabilities of an armed confrontation with another country?

Is he a traitor for believing that it is high time that our comrades in arms put a stop to the insanity and foolishness of the present Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, without such action representing any discrediting of the constitutional Government of Honduras, nor necessarily meaning a lowering of our guard against the true and real dangers which could overtake the national sovereignty and the existence of the free and republican state?

Is he a traitor, he who declares that the insanity of Gen Alvarez Martinez in leading the Honduran people into a war with unforeseen consequences, denies the peaceful purpose of our army as well as the desires of our people for peace and brotherhood?

Is he a traitor for declaring that the attitude of repression and of extermination that Alvarez Martinez is trying to implant, does not represent the policy or the conduct, much less the thoughts and feelings of the armed forces?

Is he a traitor, he who requests immediate action by the Sovereign National Congress of the republic, whose members are responsible for investigating the conduct of Gen Alvarez Martinez and his plans for repression and physical extermination of all opposition?

9730

CSO: 3248/86

JAMAICA RECEIVES U.S. POWER BARGE ON 2-YEAR LOAN

FL261518 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Thirty-five men from the engineering unit of the Jamaica Defence Force are undergoing an intensive training course to learn to operate the United States power barge Impedance which arrived in Jamaica on Sunday afternoon.

The training is being conducted by five technicians from the U.S. army facilities engineering support agency.

Five of these technicians are participating in the classroom portion of the training, the minister of public utilities, the Hon Pearnel Charles, said yesterday afternoon.

He was speaking at a brief ceremony at the Caribbean Cement Company pier at Rockfort, Kingston where the 25-megawatt barge was officially handed over by the U.S. Government to the Jamaican Government on a two-year loan.

The barge's generating capacity is ten percent of the island's power output and should be in operation within 60 days, Mr Charles said, [passage omitted]

Expressing the appreciation of the government and people of Jamaica to the United States for that country's efforts to assist Jamaica in getting its electricity power back on stream. Mr Charles said that the barge will be used on a basis that will allow the Jamaica public service company to do some preventive maintenance on the units that were not yet rehabilitated.

He paid tribute also to the American personnel in the island who worked hard in petitioning their government to get the barge "to assist us in our electrical problem." [passage omitted]

There is a crew on board of ten U.S. army technicians headed by Mr James Odum, chief warrant officer, of the army corps of engineers. [passage omitted]

CSO: 3298/1129

SWEDISH MISSION ARRIVING FOR COOPERATION TALKS

FL271800 Bridgetown CANA in English 1736 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 27 Oct (CANA)--A five-member official mission from Sweden was arriving here today for three days of technical and economic cooperation talks with Jamaica Government officials.

Officials here say that the talks will centre on projects in which Sweden is already providing Jamaica with assistance, as well as look at the possible deepening on technical and economic relations between the two countries.

Jamaica and Sweden have an agreement covering these spheres, and the Swedes are presently helping the Jamaica Government in energy and forestry research.

The energy projects include Jamaica's plan to produce hydro-electricity, as well as bring water to urban centres from its rugged blue mountain source in the east of the island, the feasibility of converting peat deposits here to energy use, as well as the utilisation of ocean thermal energy.

These projects are being worked on in conjunction with the state-owned petroleum corporation of Jamaica (PCJU).

On the economic side, an existing 2.8 million dollar (1 JCA dollar ; 56 cents U.S.) line of credit from Sweden will also be discussed.

The Swedish delegation will be headed by the director of the Swedish Commission for Technical Cooperation and will include the Havana-based ambassador to Jamaica, Anders Sandstrom.

CSO: 3298/1129

BRIEFS

LOAN FOR GOODS, SERVICES--Kingston, Jamaica, 25 Oct (CANA)--Britain is making a second loan totalling three million pounds sterling available to Jamaica this year to buy goods and services from the United Kingdom, Junior Foreign Office Minister Granley Onslow announced here. Mr Onslow, who left here on Saturday night at the end of a regional tour, said that the goods to be purchased will be essential items for improving Jamaica's economic activity, particularly export-oriented production. Early this year Jamaica received a loan of 2.2 million pounds for the same purpose. Mr Onslow said that Britain has now loaned Jamaica 16.5 million pounds since January, 1981. [Text] [FL252043 Bridgetown CANA in English 1636 GMT 25 Oct 82]

CSO: 3298/1129

STUDY REVIEWS, FORECASTS ASPECTS OF ECONOMY

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 12 Oct 82 pp 1-A, 14-A, 15-A

[Article by Jose A. Perez Stuart: "Petroleum Earnings To Be Used To Pay Interest on Debt"]

[Text] During its first year, the Miguel de la Madrid administration will have to use more than three-quarters of the dollars earned from petroleum exports--currently estimated at a little more than \$15 billion for 1983--to pay the interest on the total foreign debt according to a study that was used as basis by the Mexican Government in negotiating the agreement with the IMF and which has already been distributed among all the creditor banks of the public sector abroad.

This document, obtained by EXCELSIOR, projects an inflation rate of 95 percent for this year and announces, on the basis of data supplied by the Secretariat of Finance and the Bank of Mexico, that the country's total foreign debt as of August was \$77.9 billion.

The members of the IMF mission, who were in Mexico to receive the "letter of intention" in which Mexican authorities explained the causes of the national economic crisis and asked help in signing an agreement on "easier credit terms" in dealing with that organization, will return from Washington this week. The IMF will offer Mexico only \$3.92 billion which will be distributed over 3 years: \$1.52 billion for the rest of this year and 1983; \$1.3 billion in 1984; and \$1.1 billion for 1985. In addition, there will be compensatory financing in the amount of \$880 million.

For this year, the Mexican Government estimated an increase of 2 percent compared to an inflation rate of 95 percent and an investment slump of 20 percent. The public sector's deficit was also projected at 15 percent.

The only sector which will show a decrease will be the construction industry, calculated at 3.5 percent this year. This percentage is less severe than what it was in 1977, when it came to less than 5.3 percent.

Both the statisticians and the figures presented enable us to note that, in spite of the decline in petroleum sales during the second half of 1981, the targets will be fully attained for 1983. Table 7 clearly shows that the

declining curves of "programmed exports" and "actual exports" will in the end meet.

It is also quite clear that, since Mexico is the chief petroleum supplier for the United States--Mexico is in first place with 21 percent while Saudi Arabia holds second place with 18 percent--it obtained a growing income from petroleum sales which however was reduced by expenditures that caused the public sector to increase its foreign debt considerably. For this year, the Congress was asked for authorization to take out loans in the amount of \$11 million and PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum] exports have been calculated at \$15,228 million.

According to the document, the public foreign debt increased as follows:

Year	Amount
1976	19.5*
1977	22.9
1978	26.2
1979	29.7
1980	33.8
1981	53.0
1982	80.0

*Given in billions of dollars.

In view of this circumstance, the country's difficulties in getting dollars and paying led to an agreement with the IMF and to the development of a medium-term and long-term public foreign debt repayment program which, for 1983, does not include payments on the capital [principal].

Here is the installment payment program:

Year	Amount
1983	6,008*
1984	5,441
1985	9,501
1986	5,293
1987	7,513
1988	4,731

*Millions of dollars.

In 1983, total PEMEX exports (crude petroleum, natural gas, and miscellaneous items) were estimated at \$16 billion. However, \$12 billion will be used to pay the interest of the public sector and the nationalized banks and \$833 million have been earmarked for the private nonbanking sector.

The installments agreed upon will come to \$1.6 billion, plus \$5.4 billion which will be required for the public sector in 1983 for imports. In a similar manner, a figure of \$19 billion has been established for "other foreign exchange requirements" (such as \$10,509 million for the private sector); all of this enables us right now to estimate that there will be a deficit, a dollar shortage, of \$5,325 million.

BANK OF MEXICO: HOLDINGS UP IN SEPTEMBER

Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 11 Oct 82 p 9

[Article by Luis Acevedo Pesquera]

[Text] During September, financial holdings went up 500.6 billion pesos as a result of the increase in the differentials of interest rates for long-term deposits, the rise in checking and savings accounts, plus the sale of 93.6 billion pesos in CETES (treasury certificates), the Bank of Mexico announced yesterday.

The increase in money collection recorded during the first month of nationalized banking activities was partly also due to the exchange of 5.7 billion Mexdollars, equivalent to 399 billion pesos. The Mexdollar balances, which the banking system froze, thus were reduced from 11.6 billion to 5.9 billion.

The Bank emphasized that pure savings last month went up 98.2 billion pesos, an amount considerably greater than in the month of August when the figure was 18.6 billion pesos.

As a reflection of the adjustments made in the interest rates among the various banking instruments and especially the long-term ones, September brought a noticeable increase in the participation of deposits with terms of more than 90 days; here the increase was from 38 percent in August to 51 percent in September.

Concerning checking and savings accounts, the Bank of Mexico stressed the dynamism of these two financial instruments since the former went up 52 million pesos while deposits in savings accounts went up 9.5 billion pesos.

It was explained that the increase was rather small during earlier months, amounting to a reduction of 3.6 billion pesos last August.

Financing

The availability of loans through national credit institutions during September went up by 22.5 billion pesos benefiting enterprises and private individuals. During the preceding month, the available loan volume went up only 9.9 billion

pesos. Looking at financing in foreign currency, we were able to observe a noticeable decline of 40 billion pesos.

For this year, so far, the bank has granted financing in the amount of 52.7 billion pesos.

As for the annual increase in the money supply, it reached a level of 58.3 percent by 30 September, against 34 percent on the same date in 1981.

5058

CSO: 3248/130

SAN CRISTOBAL BISHOP DISCUSSES BORDER SITUATION

Mexico City PROCCSSO in Spanish 4 Oct 82 pp 10-13

[Interview with Bishop Samuel Ruiz by Carlos Fazio; date and place not given]

[Text] San Cristobal de las Casas--Local Bishop Samuel Ruiz has no doubt: The army of Guatemala has violated national sovereignty on several occasions.

San Cristobal de las Casas. Local Bishop Samuel Ruiz has no doubt: The army of Guatemala has violated national sovereignty on several occasions.

Interviewed in his bishopric of SanCristobal, Bishop Ruiz talked about the events that provided the motivation for a letter of protest from the government of Mexico to the government of Guatemala; he termed the fear of export of the Guatemalan phenomenon to Chiapas as unjustified; he denounced the genocide carried out by the soldiers of Gen Rios Montt in the neighboring country; he asked national authorities for greater protection and safety for the refugees who in his diocese alone already number 30,000.

The background for the interview was the protest note which Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda sent on 20 September to Guatemalan Foreign Relations Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola in response to the violation of national territory by Guatemalan troops; the letter also reported the death of two Mexican ejido farmers and a Guatemalan peasant in the town of La Hamaca, perpetrated by uniformed personnel from Guatemala when "they opened fire on Mexican territory from the border."

[Question] Bishop Ruiz, what is the truth? Did Guatemalan soldiers come in or did they not? Who is lying--Foreign Minister Castaneda or the Guatemalan Government? How did the Mexican ejido farmers die?

[Answer] The stories I have on the death of the three peasants, supplied by pastoral officials from the diocese who are in contact with the refugees, indicate that the Guatemalan soldiers penetrated Mexican territory for something like 500 meters and advanced all the way to the town. The shouting from the townspeople caused them to withdraw; but before leaving, directly at the border by way of revenge they murdered two Mexican peasants and a

Guatemalan one. They even dragged the corpse of one of the Mexicans to the other side. The official from the Trinitarias public prosecutor's office prepared a report on that.

Amado Avendano Figueroa, managing editor of the San Cristobal periodical TIEMPO, picked up the report on the torture and murder of a Mexican by the Guatemalan army. The text of the report is as follows:

"The Guatemalan army invaded Mexican territory on Monday, 30 August, and tortured and murdered the Mexican peasant Guillermo Hernandez Figueroa from the Vicente Guerrero ejido in the township of La trinitaria, Chiapas.

"The report was made to TIEMPO by Gonzalo Martinez Vazquez, president of the communal land commissioner's office, who told the city manager, Professor Guillermo Vera, that he advised the captain of the Mexican military detachment in the Miguel Aleman development.

"Gonzalo Martinez said that Guatemalan refugees entered Mexico on Monday, 30 August, in an effort to escape from the army of Guatemala. The Guatemalan soldiers did not respect the border line and penetrated as much as 300 meters. Here, in a place called Potrero Morro, the Mexican peasant Guillermo Hernandez Figueroa was working in his cornfield; they fired at him and broke one of his legs. He fell down; they tortured him there, first cutting off his left ear, hitting him in the face, punching his eyes out, castrating him, and finally slicing his belly open.

"During that same invasion, they came upon a Guatemalan peasant whom they also tortured and murdered. Then they tied the Mexican's corpse to that of the Guatemalan and they dragged them for 600 meters beyond the frontier, on Guatemalan land, and, tied together, they dumped them into the Lagartero River.

"The 11-man Mexican military detachment arrived on Tuesday but, out of respect for the sovereignty of the Republic of Guatemala, it did not go beyond the boundary line. Eight Mexican peasants, headed by their ejido commissioner, entered and rescued the body of their companion who was at the bottom of the river, tied to the body of the Guatemalan victim. The corpse of our fellow citizen was turned over to the Mexican military for the purpose of investigating the event."

The important thing--according to Bishop Ruiz--is that this episode is one of a series, perhaps not as serious, but nevertheless happening in succession. Chiapas Governor Juan Sabines Gutierrez admitted that the Guatemalan army had mistreated the Mexican Indians along the border strip in Suchiate and Usumacinta. Last November, Guatemalan soldiers penetrated into Mexico and advanced all the way to Ocosingo, taking people with them to the other side. In a development near the Montebello Lakes camps, to which the Guatemalan army penetrated, a rather strange dialogue took place. Confronted by the ejido commissioner, who challenged them, the spokesman of the Guatemalan soldiers said the following, verbatim: "We are looking for the

Guerrilla Army of the Poor; we are the Guerrilla Army of the Rich." He was told in reply that there were no guerrilla fighters here; only people who had come in search of asylum, people to whom Mexico was extending its protection. Therefore, they had to take care of these people here. Guatemalan army helicopters frequently fly over camps in the more distant towns, such as those in the Ocosingo forest; they violate national air space and even hover just a few meters above the camps. One camp had to be closed down because of the frequency of these intimidation operations. These episodes are alarming and very frequent although they do not always end in the tragic fashion in which the latest one ended.

[Question] Could these raids by the Guatemalan army not perhaps be part of a specific plan, a plan of provocation, intended to promote the militarization of the region through the Mexican army?

[Answer] I could not tell whether those episodes are intentional. The border line is not well marked in many places and it might be that the Guatemalan army in some cases, pursuing these people, crosses the frontier. In this sense, this might be a "lamentable error." Of course, it is in itself already very lamentable when helpless peasants are persecuted, when their communities are destroyed and when they are wiped out.

On the other hand, there have been no statements lately by the government of Guatemala that could hint at a plan of this type. They did materialize during the time of General Lucas. Lucas clearly said toward the end of his term of office that Mexico was "incapable" of controlling its territory and that it was permitting Guatemalan guerrilla fighters to seek refuge; he offered "help" to the Mexican Government for frontier "control." Lucas directly accused our diocese of collaborating with the Guerrillas. At this time however the Guatemalan authorities have not made any statements of this kind. So, where is the intention behind all this? Well, I do not know. This assumption to the effect that this could be a provocation to involve more countries in this regional situation in Central America is a matter which would have to be studied very carefully.

[Question] Nevertheless, there are sectors, even in Mexico, which are talking about the penetration of guerrillas from Guatemala into the land of Chiapas. What is the real story on these charges? How do these people get here and why do they come?

[Answer] We would have to analyze the tactics used by the forces of repression in Guatemala to some extent. First of all, there was the intention to crush the insurrection; then the tactics were more selective; they went looking for people who had the power to rally the other folks and from there they discovered links with the insurrection; that would include school teachers, priests, members of cooperatives; all of them were "under suspicion" and were watched very closely; many of them were eliminated; later on, it was not just individuals but entire communities that began to come to Chiapas to escape the terror; they implemented the scorched-earth policy, forming a strip of 70 kilometers along the border, on the Guatemalan side, literally clearing out and razing all communities they encountered along the way. The martyred

villages can be counted by the hundreds. The Christian solidarity committee of the Diocese of San Cristobal has already prepared a report on razed towns in a narrow strip along the border: La Laguna, El Limonar, Santa Ana, San Antonio, Concepcion Huista, Nenton, San Francisco, San Miguel Acatan, Siete Hermanos, Santa Teresa, Jalisjau, Ojo de Agua, La Curva, Nueva Catarina, Yalanhuitz, Yalanbox, El Triunfo, Poblado, Nuevo San Antonio--all of these were abandoned and many of them were burned and sacked.

[Question] What is the objective of this policy?

[Answer] To close the border through terror. To do that, they employ extermination and they carry out the scorched-earth policy. They want to eliminate possible strategic positions for future guerrilla warfare. In the context of the elections, the generals said that the problem would be solved by doing away with the Indians. There was talk of the cost of peace: The elimination of something like 2 million Indians. The idea is to restore a balance which could not be maintained without the reduction of the peasantry to one-third of the population. This is a simple mathematical operation. When they arrive in a town, the soldiers no longer conduct any investigations; they simply surround the community, they pull the people out of their homes, and they wipe them out.

[Question] That is genocide.

[Answer] Yes, there is genocide. I myself was able to obtain eyewitness accounts from various refugees who told me about that. They do not even spare the children, the women, and the old folks. They are all treated the same. On 17 July, the little town of San Francisco, Department of Huehuetenango, was surrounded by the army which wiped the whole place out; only 12 of the 350 residents managed to survive.

(The bishop related other eyewitness testimony which he himself had gathered.)

The massacre began in Ixcán, Department of El Quiché. I was there when it began in the La Unión development. There they killed 400 persons in the church. Men, women, children, senior citizens, so many poor creatures they left there in the church and they tossed in five bombs but they did not die and then they fired on them. The soldiers then went away by aircraft and helicopter.

In that place (Ixcán), they herded them into Gospel Church. There they tortured them and slashed them, they chopped their heads off, they cut them, they gouged their eyes out and they cut them with the machete. They hung them up by their... They tied up their testicles and they hung them up. They squeezed many people into a toilet in the church!

In San Francisco, they grabbed the women in groups of 20 and they left the little kids outside. First they took our women and they put them back in our homes which were already empty and there they shot them down, they tossed bombs in to kill the women. They began to kill them there and then the buildings caught fire. Everything that moved in the house was put to the torch and

soon the entire house was in ashes. First they finished off the women and then the children, children of 12, 15, and 10 years, children of 7, 8, and 10 months. They carried them in their arms gently and lovingly. They took them to a house and there they stabbed them. The poor kids kept crying while they were being murdered. Those who were still alive were pushed into the houses likewise. And that was that. After they had finished off our children, they began with the old folks.

As of now, there are still people in Yalambojox who have not returned. Nobody knows whether they are alive or whether they are dead. Some of them however are definitely dead. As Holy Scripture has it, death is relief. They were murdered, like Christ when the Jews persecuted him. At that time, he did not escape but if we did the same thing we would have to surrender, they said. They prayed to God, these poor brothers of ours, with their chants and praises.

We cannot return to our homes because they, the soldiers, do not care who you are, what kind of work you do, and whether you are a decent person. Do they ever ask us? No, they just come and shoot. They finish off everybody, little boys, just a few months old, old women. We thought it would be better for us to flee. Now the Mexican brothers tell us or rather the Mexican government tells us that there is no way, that there is no place and so we will soon have to return and deliver ourselves up to death. This is what we say and this is what we think.

5058

CSO: 3248/130

PEASANTS CHARGE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE OVER INDIANS

PA301655 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Peasants in northern Veraguas have charged that the movement that is promoting the demarcation of Indian lands is being advised by communist leaders. Agricultural Development Minister Frank Omar Perez met in Santiago yesterday with peasant delegations from northern Veraguas and the Tole Region in Chiriqui Province, to discuss problems involved in the demarcation of Indian lands, as it is being said that productive groups will be affected if measures are not taken.

A spokesman for the peasants told RPC that the communists are behind the demarcation of the Indian lands and are giving advice to that movement:

[begin recording of unidentified spokesman] We have seen that the leftist Panamanian peasant sector and the People's Party [PDP] are behind the demarcation of the Indian region. On the radio, television and in the press, the Socialist Workers Party and the PDP have demanded this demarcation. Another reason for our charges in this regard is that an article in a charter that they have--one that I imagine they have changed somewhat- says that the official religion of the Indian region will be the Mama Tala religion. We know that communists have absolutely no belief in Christ, in the Christian or Catholic religion. We have also noted that they are promoting the elimination of private property in the Indian region. We all know that the first thing that the communist states promote is the collective ownership of the land, by which no one has any rights. These are communist principles that are being promoted by Marxist-oriented leaders in the peasant areas. They know that the peasants and Indians have no ideological principles and that they can easily be led to such a system of deceit, corruption and oppression of the people. [end recording]

CSO: 3248/168

LUIS ALBERTO SANCHEZ ON TERRORISM, STATE OF EMERGENCY

Lima CARETAS in Spanish 31 Aug 82 p 25

[Article by Luis Alberto Sanchez: "Emergency"]

[Text] Since the blackout and explosion of the night of Thursday, 19 August, the government has ordered a state of emergency into effect. On Sunday, 22 August, the president spoke to the country at his weekly press conference, asking people to resist terrorism, calling the terrorists traitors to their nation and emphasizing support of the Armed Forces. Only the first of these appeals seems timely to us for the following reasons.

In labeling the terrorists traitors to their nation, the president unequivocally lumps them all together with respect to punishment. The constitution prohibits the death penalty except in case of foreign war. The presidential statement broadens the term "foreign war" to include terrorists, which would imply an astute weakening of the bill sent to the legislative branch, one extending the death penalty to cases of "proven homicide." We know from our experience under Odria what tremendous scope was given to the term by the security law of that dictatorship. Consequently, there is a reaction in the president's words. At any rate, assuming that the death penalty would cover terrorists, this could not happen before September 1983 and would not be retroactive, which poses another problem: What will the government do about terrorism in the remaining 13 months? Or does it believe that things are going to remain as they are? Whatever the case, it is urgently necessary to plan how to proceed during that period of time.

The third point, emphasis on support of the Armed Forces, does not seem to us to be relevant. That support is not a concession, but rather, a constitutional, institutional and moral obligation. It is obvious that the Armed Forces owe allegiance to their commander in chief, who is also president of the republic. To dwell on this we find counterproductive. The experience of 1968 to which the president refers serves to demonstrate, *contrario sensu*, what he is trying to say. Not only the Armed Forces are implicitly affected by the terrorist and guerrilla attacks, but rather, the entire nation is.

In a recent article in CARETAS 709, we stated that when a number of armed individuals join together to attack specific objectives, it is no longer a matter of terrorism but of guerrilla warfare. The attack that occurred

between Saturday and Sunday, 21-22 August, in Ayacucho, authored by 200 armed men and aimed at a Civil Guard post, is an act of guerrilla warfare. The result of six civil guards and 30 attackers killed exceeds the limits of terrorism and becomes guerrilla warfare. This has to be seen clearly and courageously and controlled with wisdom and determination.

If one analyzes the ages and educational level of the captured "terrorists," we see that the vast majority of them are between 18 and 30 years of age and that they belong or have belonged to universities or are in the last years of high school. Some are teachers. This simple fact poses a question and extends responsibility. The question has to do with the ideological origins and fanaticization of those involved, a phenomenon that requires time and youth. With respect to responsibility, it especially involves the schools and national universities -- that is, the Ministry of Education, which in the early months of this regime got off course as it had previously done. If there is no clear and truly pluralistic and guiding educational policy, and if, on the other hand, there is no intelligence service with complete awareness of its mission, then the verbal campaign and future death penalty applied to terrorists are lacking in meaning and usefulness. Finally, one must realize that the economic problem that has become acute over the past 20 months is the best breeding grounds for any act of rebellion. While the budget increases, with most of its burden falling on taxpayers in the fifth category -- that is, real workers and not persons of independent means -- dissatisfaction will continue to grow. As long as there is no reasonable price control and merchants charge totally different prices for the same article, depending on the street where they are located and the looks of the customer, there will be no possible solution. Nor will there be any solution as long as corruption at high levels is not punished and contained. It is on the basis of these elements that peace must be built. Anything else is a flareup of inoperative primitive cannibalism or simply a means of avoiding specific responsibility through sound and fury.

The state of emergency, which nearly everyone demanded, could be -- and it would be most unfortunate -- just more of the same.

11,464

CSO: 3348/45

FORMER INTELLIGENCE CHIEF ON TERRORIST RELATIVES

Lima OIGA in Spanish 20 Sep 82 p 15

[Interview with Gen Ludwig Essenwanger, head of National Intelligence Service (SIN), by Arturo Cruz, 18 September 1982, at his home]

[Text] On Saturday night, OIGA interviewed (retired) Gen Ludwig Essenwanger at his home. Head of the National Intelligence Service until a month ago, Essenwanger achieved notoriety in recent days because of the revelation made by APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] Deputy Alan Garcia during the questioning of the Ulloa Cabinet. On that occasion, Garcia said that a brother and a nephew of Essenwanger are members of the terrorist organization Shining Path [*Sendero Luminoso*].

When questioned about the assertion, Essenwanger responded that he does indeed have a brother accused of terrorism and now being held at the CRAS in Cachiche (Ica), but that "this has nothing to do with my work as head of the SIN. During my administration," he added, "I enjoyed the confidence of my direct superior, President Belaunde."

When OIGA inquired how he had been able to continue as head of SIN despite the terrorist activities of his brother, Essenwanger said: "One does not lose trust because a relative makes a mistake." He continued: "That is, if it is proven that he did so."

"If you hold an office like the many I have held throughout my 42 years in the army, always doing one's duty, one does not lose trust because a relative does something wrong. If you add to this the fact that SIN does not carry out detailed investigations as intelligence departments of police forces do, one can see that there is no reason for bad interpretations."

Essenwanger also told OIGA that SIN is a technical organization that gathers information obtained by intelligence services of the police forces, "which have their own chiefs over which the head of SIN has no authority."

He added that "there is no reason for bad interpretations." I could not have interfered in investigations of police departments even if I had wanted to."

In conclusion, the former head of SIN said that justice would determine the situation of his brother, whether he is guilty or innocent. "As far as I am concerned, I have done my duty and have a clear conscience."

FRENCH WEAPONS UNDER CONSIDERATION

Lima CARETAS in Spanish 13 Sep 82 p 66

[Text] Arriving in Lima on Wednesday night on the French presidential airplane was the fourth runner in the European rally for the reconquest of Latin America: Charles Hernu, minister of defense of Francois Mitterrand's Socialist government. Hernu was coming from Brazil and was preceded by Emilio Colombo, Italian foreign minister, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, troubled head of the Spanish Government, and, with a lower profile, Raymond W. Whitney, parliamentary leader of the British Conservative government. Hernu's arrival thus seemed to fulfill a prediction.

Mitterrand obviously thought that he would not regain the confidence of Latin Americans through Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. It would be shrewder to work through Charles Hernu, more closely connected with the spectacular role played by the French Armed Forces in the war in the Malvinas (CARETAS 709).

More than one joke was made about Hernu setting up a war toy store in Polvos Azules or arriving in Lima loaded down with catalogues. Many actually believed that the jokes were coming true when the French minister arrived in Torre Tagle on Thursday carrying a heavy briefcase.

Paying homage to the French saying that *Qui s'excuse s'acuse*, Hernu tried to draw attention away from his role as a possible traveling salesman. But at the same time, he publicized the old Gaullist formula of nonalignment with stepped up military security, which is the basis of the French doctrine of deterrence. This naturally led to the message that buying weapons from France is better than buying them from the superpowers "because when one buys from one big power, the other immediately goes to a neighboring country to sell its arms, thus unleashing ideological conflicts."

Nor did Hernu say that at the end of last month, he had begun to endure in Paris the heavy attack of the Giscardian guard, which accuses him of "lowering his ministry's guard" and Mitterrand of "beginning to disarm the country." All this is the aftereffect of the internationalized need to introduce austerity into fiscal spending. As a result, it would not be surprising if that internal pressure had strengthened the positions of arms exporters who, by taking advantage of market conditions, would offer "fresh" resources and, along with them, continued high levels of spending.

Naturally, Hernu came prepared ("I weigh my words" is his favorite standby) to face Peruvian criticism of French conduct in the Malvinas conflict. As he said at his Friday press conference at the Hotel Bolivar, it should not be surprising that France kept its European and Atlantic commitments to a United Kingdom that "was the victim of an armed attack," just as his country was not surprised at Peru's solidarity with Argentina. "Both are clear positions and this gives us mutual credibility."

He also denied that the failure to send Exocet missiles to Peru during the war was any precautionary or surreptitious embargo. He held to the official version of "technical problems," saying that in any case, they arrived within the stipulated time. He added something rather confusing: that denouncing an embargo on Peru was the same thing as doubting the good faith of the Peruvian Government, given the fact that in the contract in question, there was a clause banning any reexportation.

Hernu arrived accompanied by a large military entourage, a veritable staff on which all branches of the French Armed Forces and the Gendarmerie were represented. This allowed him to evaluate on the spot the very skillful and expert -- in his opinion -- use by Peru of the French military equipment already in the country. In this connection, he said that a joint commission was studying Peruvian aeronautical needs, especially Mirage jets, and that France was willing to cooperate militarily with Peru "without political conditions" and as a sign of friendship "with a democratic nation seeking the development of the North South dialogue."

In separate remarks to CARETAS, Hernu said that Mitterrand also feels comfortable in De Gaulle's atomic footsteps. With respect to Mururoa, he rejected the phrase "atomic explosions," substituting "nuclear tests," and he recognized that they would continue because safety conditions were technically impeccable. "Furthermore," he added without any note of malice, "the nuclear tests of the United States are much closer to Peru."

11,464
CSO: 3348/45

BRITAIN DENIES PRESSURE ON INDEPENDENCE

FL251720 Bridgetown CANA in English 1600 GMT 25 Oct 82

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 25 Oct (CANA)--As Britain has no intention of putting pressure on the coalition government in the British associated state of St Kitts-Nevis to call general elections before taking the country into independence next year, a British Government official has indicated here.

"That is a matter (the issue of election before independence) for their government: it is not a matter for the British Government to decide on," junior foreign minister with responsibility for the Caribbean, Cranley Onslow, said here.

The Basseterre administration led by Premier Kennedy Simmonds would like to take the east Caribbean twin-island state to nationhood next year, and has already passed the necessary legislation empowering it to negotiate independence with Britain.

But the opposition St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Labour Party is calling for general elections to be held before the step is made.

The St Kitts-Nevis Government has full responsibility for internal affairs, with London being responsible for foreign affairs and defence.

Mr Onslow, who held discussions in Basseterre with both government and opposition representatives on the issue last week, left Jamaica Saturday at the end of a regional tour.

Mr Onslow told reporters that since his talks in Basseterre last Wednesday, he had gained a clearer picture of the issue, and was hoping to make an announcement soon on a constitutional conference.

Reminded that violence had erupted out of a similar situation in the former British colony of Grenada prior to that country's independence in 1974, Mr Onslow argued that the situation in one country could not be the yardstick by which to judge another.

"They (the St Kitts-Nevis people) are the best judges of what is right for them," he said.

The British official, however, refused to comment on a definitive British position on the matter, until "after I have discussed it with my colleagues."

During his visit to the area, Mr Onslow also attended a conference in the Bahamas of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA), had talks with Prime Minister Vere Bird in Antigua-Barbuda, and met here with Prime Minister Hugh Shearer.

One of the topics discussed with the Caribbean Government leaders was regional security, also a concern of Britain which still has dependencies in the area.

"The security problem in the region is multiple, extending from external threat to gangsterism," Mr Onslow said, adding that drug trafficking and the possibility of mercenary invasion were among the direct problems faced by Caribbean countries.

But while Britain was sympathetic to the people who discussed security issues, it felt that security was a matter "essentially for the Caribbean countries themselves and not one that should be dictated from outside," the British Government official told newsmen here.

On Britain's relationship with Grenada, Mr Onslow said both countries still had contact at the diplomatic level, but indicated that there had been no change in London's position that it would not give direct economic assistance to the left-wing Maurice Bishop administration.

Britain cut off aid to Grenada, because the current administration came to office in an armed revolution in 1979, the first of its kind in the English-speaking Caribbean.

Mr Onslow said that French President Francois Mitterrand's recent warm receipt of Prime Minister Bishop followed by promises of substantial aid had not served to undermine Britain's policy on the Caribbean island.

"That is a matter for the French president, and French policy, I think, is a matter for the French Government to make," he said.

CSO: 3298/1131

FOREIGN MINISTER TANNIS LEAVING FOR ASIAN TOUR

FL291607 Bridgetown CANA in English 1507 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, 29 Oct (CANA)--St Vincent's Foreign Affairs Minister Hudson Tannis, leaves here today at the head of a three-man mission for a two-week tour of Taiwan, Singapore and Indonesia, for talks on improved bilateral cooperation, the Government Information Service (GIS) announced.

Other members of the team are acting permanent secretary in the ministry of foreign affairs, Myron Dellimore, and Hendren "Hobbs" Huggins, executive assistant to Prime Minister Milton Cato.

Christine Tannis, wife of the foreign affairs minister will accompany her husband on the tour, which is at the invitation of the three states.

The delegation will be in Taiwan 1-8 November, in Singapore 8-11 November, and in Indonesia 11-14 November.

The Vincentians will discuss matters of mutual interest with top-level officials in Taiwan, Singapore and Indonesia and Mr Tannis will explore the possibility of improving technical cooperation agreements now existing between St Vincent and the Grenadines and those countries, the GIS said.

St Vincent and the Grenadines, which marked its third anniversary as a nation yesterday, has diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

The trip to Taiwan will be the second by a delegation from St Vincent.

CSO: 3298/1131

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